THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 15.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH APRIL.

IT IS STATED that there has been some friction between the British Resident at Baroda, and the Gaekwar. The Resident has taken offence, because, according to the *Pioneer*, disrespect was shewn to him by the State authorities in not furnishing the guard-of-honour and firing a salute on the Resident's return to the station The *Pioneer* adds, "we are inclined to think that the Gaekwar personally was not cognisant of the slight put upon General Watson, with whom His Highness has always been on the best terms." If so, then why snarl at the Gaekwar? If the Durbar is guilty of disrespect to the Resident, surely the Gaekwar is the best person to deal with it. We are glad to learn that the matter has been quietly settled.

THE [illegible] hears that Lord Kimberley will probably [illegible] Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India.

MR. SLAGG, one of the members for Manchester, has given notice that he will call attention in the House of Commons to the Home Government of India, and in particular, to the functions of the body of advisers, known as the India Council. Mr. Slagg's proposal, in brief, is to transfer the power vested in the India Council to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons. He would have a Secretary of State for India in Parliament, with departments under him of the ordinary type; but the Standing Committee in question, on which no official would have a seat, would have authority to call for all Indian papers without exception, and to raise debates on any question of Indian policy.

IT IS STATED that a rich English lady has bought a site for a Buddist temple in Paris, has engaged an architect, and has obtained a bronze statue of Buddha, almost as colossal as that purchased by Cernuschi in Japan. During the Paris Exhibition of 1878, an Indian Raja obtained a reluctant permission from the French Government to open a Buddist temple in Paris, and was even supplied with a statue of Buddha out of the exhibition funds.

THE INDIAN REVIEW for April has the following on the Salem riots:

The unearthing of this (McIver) correspondence has coincided with a growing feeling that the whole of the proceedings of Government in the matter of the Salem riots was marked by an excess of zeal, originating in unnecessary panic, and that not only were the extent and nature of the disturbance grossly exaggerated, but the punishment meted out was unnecessarily severe. The excessive desire to procure severe convictions at all costs which Mr. McIver displays, with the approval of the Governor and his Council, has served to intensify this feeling considerably, and the opinion is now freely held and expressed that many innocent people have been wrongfully imprisoned, and that the punishment of the guilty has been in nearly all cases too severe.

We are told that the rioters murdered *at least one man* and *it said*, threw one or two Mussalman children into the burning mosque. This is an instance of the way in which the official account is worked up. Another matter arising out of this same business of the Salem riots is exciting considerable interest. This is an action brought by C. Vijiavajava Chariar against the Madras Government, in connection with his dismissal from his post as a Municipal Commissioner of Salem. The reasons advanced by Government for his dismissal have been printed and constitute a most amusing and amazing document.

There ought to be a Parliamentary enquiry into the whole matter. Can't a Royal Commission like the Madras Torture Commission be sent out to India for investigation into this subject?

KEROSINE OIL has driven cocoanut oil out of the market at Zanzibar.

FOR SOME cause or other Bangalore has been suffering from a tobacco famine; a single stick of tobacco costs three annas. The matter is spoken of as something curious.

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL.

THE VALUE of the pearls exported from the Persian Gulf in 1882 was Rs. 16,59,000. A productive bank has been discovered near Lingah on the Persian side of the Gulf.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT gives the following account of the induction of Baron Tennyson into the House of Lords:

On Tuesday night Baron Tennyson took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time. The new peer was looking rather aged, very bronzed, and it was noticed that he went through the ceremony with nervousness. You will remember that his robes were lost and that his introduction to the Gilded Chamber was delayed as a consequence. I believe that the poet borrowed for the occasion the robes of Lord Coleridge. They did not fit the Laureate very elegantly, and he was unable to conceal his extremely uncomfortable feeling. The rumour is circulated that Baron Tennyson's own robes went astray through the parcels post. This is no doubt an invention. But the fact remains that no one can explain where the scarlet and ermine garments went to. About a couple of dozen of peeresses went to the House of Lords to see the ceremonial. Lord Tennyson could not be congratulated on the grace with which he went through the ceremony. He was visibly most awkward throughout. The noble Lord was introduced by the Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Kenmare. It appears that the noble Duke and the Poet Laureate have been intimate friends. It is rather a remarkable coincidence that on the very day when the greatest poet of the time should take his seat in the House of Lords, the greatest thinker of the age should declare to the world that it is degrading for a man of intellectual power to take part in our legislature under the existing conditions. This is Mr. Herbert Spencer's view. He looks upon Members of Parliament as simply voting machines, and the whole machinery of legislation as a sort of mechanical register.

THE GERMAN Government seems to be moralizing. The Wurtemburg Minister of the Interior has decided that nobody under sixteen is to be allowed to dance in places of public amusement, and the only exception to this rule is in the case of wedding *fetes*, and then only when the social position of the givers of the dance offers "a moral guarantee." In Saxony no female singer under twenty-one years of age, and no actress or dancer under seventeen, will in future, be allowed to appear in any place of amusement.

THE FOLLOWING is a full translation of General Gordon's slavery proclamation:—

Proclamation.—To all the inhabitants. Your tranquillity is the object of our hope. And as I know that you are sorry on account of the slavery which existed among you, and the stringent orders on the part of the Government for the abolition of it, and the punishment of those who deal in them (the slaves), and the assurances given by the Government for its abolition, seizing upon and punishing those concerned in the trade; the punishment of those who trade in slaves, according to imperial decrees, and the firmans forwarded to you—all this is known to you. But henceforward no body will interfere with you in the matter, but every one for himself may take a man into his service henceforth. No one will interfere with him, and he can do as he pleases in the matter, without interference on the part of anybody, and we have accordingly given this order. My compassion for you.

THE PRUSSIAN Government have recently paid India the compliment of deputing an inspector from the Imperial Post Office at Berlin to inquire into the Indian postal system. This means that there is much in the Indian Postal system, which a foreign country may well learn and copy.

AFTER SPENDING nearly twelve months in vainly trying to establish the sovereignty of France in Madagascar, the French Government have at length arrived at the conclusion that the task they set themselves is a hopeless one, and that their best plan is to come to terms with the native ruler. According to the French Prime Minister, M. Ferry, the Malagasy Government have consented to negotiate with France, but only on the basis that she gives up her pretensions to sovereignty. She still, it seems, "claims the north-west coast," by which, we presume, is meant a protectorate over that region. That this claim will be admitted by the Malagasy Queen is extremely doubtful.

THE TIMES understands that arrangements are being made for placing the Khedive's two sons, the Princes Abbas and Mehemet Ali, at Harrow, in order that they may enjoy the advantages of the same English education which his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa received at that school. This can only be looked upon as an additional proof of the Khedive's eminently English preferences.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL.

WHILST THE INDIAN PUBLIC stonily refuse to soften their hearts and pity M. Jubert for the one lakh of Rupees lost, which he states he has incurred in the management of the Calcutta Exhibition, it seems that similar losses in other parts of the world meet not only with the sympathy of the people, but with the assistance of the Government. The recent Exhibition at Nice having resulted in a pecuniary loss the French Government have at once granted their permission for the holding of a grand lottery to cover the deficit.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Adam Smith," has addressed a very able and instructive letter to the *Bombay Gazette* on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We give a few extracts from it. The writer says:

One phase of this recent agitation against landlords is to be found in the cry for what is called the "nationalization" of the land. The new gospel of the land reformers seems to be merely another application of Prudhon's well-known aphorism. All landlords, say they, are tyrants and robbers of the poor; therefore they must be deprived of rights which they cannot exercise for the welfare of society. Land, which God gave to be common property of all, must be held, they say, in trust by the State for the whole community. The State, it is urged, alone can be trusted to manage the land as it ought to be managed. Those who propound this very radical doctrine must surely be aware that India can furnish them with a practical illustration of the very system which they are apparently so anxious to introduce into the United Kingdom. Here in India the land is most effectually "nationalized" in the sense that the State is the supreme landlord which assesses the State dues at its own absolute discretion, and is able to enforce their collection with the whole power of the State. If this is the ideal system of land tenure which commends itself to the views of the most advanced section of land reformers in England, all I can say is that I do not agree with them.

THE WRITER then remarks:

If it be necessary to impose some limitation on the rights of the Bengal zemindars, well and good, but let us be quite sure whether some similar limitations may not be equally necessary in the case of the State landlord. The Hon. Kristodas Pal has reminded the Government with some force, that while they are preparing to pull out the mote from the zemindars eye, they are utterly blind to the beam that is in their own eye. And although I cannot accept as conclusive this *tubquoque* style of argument—for two wrongs do not make one right—there is I think sufficient truth in it to make the Government doubly conscious in dealing with a most difficult and thorny subject. For my own part I must decline to join in the popular official cry against the Bengal zemindars. We live too much in a glass-house ourselves to be able to indulge in the luxury of throwing stones. The zemindars are not responsible for the economical laws which have for the time being placed so many of the Bengal peasantry at their mercy, and I greatly doubt whether the proposed legislation will be effectual to protect the peasantry from the consequences of overpopulation. Misery is I fear, the inevitable lot of an agricultural community increasing in numbers too fast, and whether the landlord be the zemindar or the State, misery there will always be where these conditions prevail,

Again:

Special circumstances may indeed, as in Bengal, cause an artificial zemindari system to work injuriously; but under ordinary economical conditions the management of land by large proprietors is in every way beneficial, and is well suited to the conditions of Indian agricultural life. Agriculture being the occupation of the great mass of the population, it is very desirable that the land-holding classes should consist of various ranks and degrees. A dead level of impoverished Crown tenants is not, I think, a very healthy or desirable spectacle. Some substantial landholders and zemindars are desirable on every account. They strengthen the body politic, and are the very backbone of native society. But there is no reason why many of the tenants who now hold directly of the state should not be allowed to redeem their dues, and be enabled, if they wish it, to get rid of landlordism altogether. This is the course which is strongly recommended by Sir James Caird and many other influential writers. With landlordism in any shape, either under Bengal zemindars or Crown officials, there will always be many necessary evils; but the mischief inflicted by private landlords is, in the opinion of many competent judges, as nothing compared with the wholesale mischief inflicted by the present State system, which is accused of simply paralysing industry and keeping the whole agricultural community in boudage. Private property in land, by which I mean true freehold in the English sense, is in my opinion, absolutely essential to the proper development of Indian agriculture, and to any substantial growth of material prosperity. This at any rate is the doctrine which has been taught by all modern economists from Bentham to John Stuart Mill; and if European experience on this subject is count for anything it is difficult to see how the present State system can be regarded in any other light expect as simply ruinous. There is no known limit, no certainty, and no equality in the present state demand from the land; and so long as the state declines to impose any limit to its demaud, or to give any substantial encouragement to agricultural improvement, it is idle to expect that improvements will be made on the scale required by the wants of an increasing and in many places superbundant population. The one thing wanting in India is the wholesome sense of proprietorship, the feeling of security which property alone can give and which no other system can possibly create. It is the magic of property alone which has made Europe what it is; and could some portion of the State dues in India be redeemed, and true freehold be created, the magic of property would doubtless effect in India a similar transformation scene. When the Government is prepared to take up in earnest this vitally important subject, and finally renounces the whole policy which is now embodied in the terms State landlordism and State proprietorship, then, and then only, will it be in a proper position to regulate the abuses of private proprietorship. Until the Government is prepared to put its own house in order, and amend the state revenue system, it will, I fear, be impossible to deal satisfactorily with land question in Bengal; and the zemindars, if properly advised, seem to me to be in a position to urge a very strong claim to considerate treatment.

IT IS, SAYS the *Lancet*, an interesting and noteworthy fact that both the commanders in the Soudan are sons of medical men. Sir William Hewett is the son of the late Dr. W. W. Hewett, who practised at Brighton; and Sir Gerald Graham is the son of Dr. Graham, of Eden Brows, Cumberland.

THE PIONEER noticed on the 3rd March last the conferring of the title of Rai Bahadur upon Lala Ontar Sing, a Superintendent in the Rail Mail

Service Branch of the Post Office, in recognition of his zeal and good services in the Department. We think it due to the Lala to mention that the Calcutta public are indebted to him for the boon of sub-delivery arrangements by which our letters and papers which come by train are delivered two to three hours earlier every morning.

THURSDAY, 10TH APRIL.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the last issue of the *Bharuti*, a high class Bengali monthly. The journal maintains its reputation by the diversity and practical usefulness of the subjects it treats of. We hope the Editor will guard himself against being betrayed into mere frivolousness. The first article in the present number ought not to have found a place in a journal of the *Bharuti's* character.

THE THIRD issue of the Indian "*Selector*" is to hand. It is perhaps not known to many readers in this part of the country that this journal is published in Bombay and contains the cream of the leading English periodicals. The selections are fair and discriminating, and offer to the reader the advantage of access to the productions of the English periodical press at a small cost.

THE INHABITANTS of Natra a village, in the Diamond Harbour sub division, have petitioned the authorities of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway for a railway station being opened at that place. It appears that it is intended to open an intermediate station between Nazra and Diamond Harbour and the petitioners pray that that station be located at Natra. They support their prayer with very good reasons. Natra is an important *gunja* or mart and has easy communication with another mart. It has good roads for communicating with the surrounding populous villages. In the absence of a station at Natra the people of the villages and the goods from the two *gunjas* will have to go to Nazra where there is a railway station. But the hardships and inconveniences of a journey to Nazra are very great—there are no roads properly so called and there is a khal to cross. We hope the prayer of the petitioners will be complied with.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE made his first electioneering address at Whitby, from which we give the following extract:

It might be asked what policy had the Conservative party to oppose the Radical programme of Socialism and revolution? The Conservative policy was that which was enunciated by Lord Beaconsfield—(loud cheers)—who said the motto of the Conservative party was "Liberty and Empire.' They had inherited the wisdom and the enterprise of their forefathers, from such men as Captain Jas. Cook who sailed from Whitby Harbour to discover a new world (Loud Cheers.) This country had inherited from such worthies a noble empire which they as Conservatives were determined to maintain. (Loud Cheers.) There was no Radical, however fanatical, who did not feel his pulse quickened and his heart beat higher when he thought of this great empire on which the sun never sets. But a great empire imposed upon them great duties and great responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) By a single year of vacillation and mismanagement they might sacrifice the fruits of long years of patriotism and good government. He had spoken of liberty as being a portion of the motto of the Conservative party, and liberty included freedom of contract, which had been so rudely attacked by Mr. Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill. (Cheers.) That bill might be termed a bill to abolish and destroy the merchant navy of England. (Loud applause.) It would interfere most disastrously with shipbuilders, ironworkers, seamen, and all connected with shipping interests, and the effect of it would be ruinous to some of the greatest of industries of the country. (Cheers.) They as Conservatives did not object to fair legislation, neither did moderate Liberals, but they did protest against mischievous and destructive legislation. (Renewed applause.) Was it not a fact that British shipowners, aye and Witby shipowners too, sent their sons and brothers, those nearest and dearest to them, to sea in their ships to encounter the risks and dangers of the great deep, and was it likely that English shipowners would send their nearest relatives to sea to be drowned in unseaworthy vessels? (Loud cheers.) It was a libel on shipowners to suppose such a thing. The shipowners did not want this bill withdrawn; they insisted that it should be referred to a select committee, where shipowners could vindicate themselves aginst the heavy imputations which had been cast upon them. [applause.] This bill was inquisitional, arbitrary, tyrannical, and oppressive and its results would be to enormously increase litigation, and line the pockets of lawyers at the expense of shipowners. [Laughter and applause.] There was the less need for this injurious legislation as the loss of life at sea in our merchant vessels was decreasing. (Hear, hear.) What was the industry that Mr. Chamberlain was so wantonly sacrificing to his own love of change and destruction? It was an industry in which £200,000,000 of capital was invested, and in which £60,000,000 sterling was paid yearly in wages. (Hear, hear.) Was this an opportune time for attacking the shipping interest in this its time of deepest depression, fwhen freights were low, when trade was bad, and many fine ships were laid up. [Cheers and cries of "No.'

We are glad to observe that Mr. Lethbridge has begun so well.

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL.

THERE HAS been another attempt at house-breaking in Jellatolla Street near the house from which jewels to the value of Rs. 1500 were lately stolen. We hope the Superintendent of the Jorasanko Section will insist upon the chowkidars of the beat upon doing their duty. House breaking had become almost unknown in the Town.

THE INDIAN MIRROR has received the following telegram from London:

London, 8th April.—A crowded enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Kensington Town Hall, London, in connection with the Ilbert Bill compromise. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Firth, M. P., Mr. Lalmohun Ghose and several others. Resolutions expressing the regret of the meeting at the compromise and urging the extension of trial by jury and the separation of judical and executive functions in the Indian Magistracy were unanimously carried. The name of Mr. Rivers Thompson was received by the audience with hisses.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday raised the rates of interest and discount, and also the margin on loans on Government securities one per cent. all round

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Kumar Anand Krishna Deb of Sobhabazar, which melancholy event took place on the 7th instant. He was a man of unostentatious charity, and his untimely death is mourned by those, whom he used to benefit almost by stealth.

THERE IS WATER-FAMINE at Simla, so the construction of public buildings is to be stopped there. Six thousand workmen will be thus removed from the town. Simla has had only lately its new water supply. Who made the calculation of consumption?

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's office:

It is reported from Mandalay that nearly half of that city has been burnt down.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Mozufferpore:

Crowded meeting of zemindars yesterday at Nandan Lall's house to express sympathy and sorrow in Her Majesty's breavement. Several gentlemen gone into mourning for this sorrowful event.

A MADRAS student has instituted a suit against Mr. John Wilson for Rs. 2,000 damages for injuries received from the fall of a circus gallery last March. The case is adjourned for a week. Mr. Wilson has in the meantime left Madras for Europe.

LORD KIMBERLEY made an able reply to the deputation of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture on Railway extension in India. His Lordship said:

The Indian revenue was a revenue which could not be suddenly increased, which was very liable to considerable fluctuations, and which could not from its nature have the elasticity which the revenue of this country had. Again, there was the very formidable fact that we could not without extreme difficulty lay on fresh taxes. At the India Office and in India this had to be constantly kept in mind, since nothing they could do in other directions would remove the danger and discontent which fresh taxation would bring. The whole conclusion he wished to draw was that the circumstances of India were such that comparisons could not be made; her capabilities and her necessities alike stood alone. To point to the results of railway construction in the United State or in the Colonies were beside the mark, since they were large and virgin countries which become a valuable property at the disposal of the State whenever a railway was judiciously planned, and which immediately brought in a great revenue. They had no such opportunities in India. They were told that they might borrow as much as they liked—to the extent even of 50 or 60 millions, spend it as quickly as possible, and splendid results would certainly follow. But let them look at what the result would be. No doubt the wholesale expenditure of the money would produce great effects for a while, but the day of payment would find a very different state of things. The money would have to be borrowed from the foreigner, and he could not view with equanimity the effect upon the exchange. If the thing were done upon the scale which some people suggested, it would be absolutely ruinous—in fact, he thought we should come to a dead-stop.

We are glad to observe that Lord Kimberley had the boldness to speak out so plainly and frankly.

SATURDAY 12TH APRIL.

THERE WERE 404 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th April, of which 177 were from cholera, 32 from small-pox, 13 from bowel complaints, 9 from accidents and suicide, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 63. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 18. The average of daily mortality is 57·7, and the ratio of deaths to one thousand of population is 48·6 per annum. The deaths from cholera are unprecedentedly high.

WE HAVE received the following from our correspondent at Sreekishenpore in the Burdwan District:

Since my last a tiger has been killed at Heringram and two persons were gored by a boar at Daga.

A man of the Dalia caste of Krishnarampore who said that on his last visit to Tarkessur he had received an oracular response from the god regarding certain drugs for the cure of diseases has set up a shrine of Siva in his house which is attracting large crowds of pilgrims from different parts of the country. The profits from the offerings received from the pilgrims and others average Rs. 30 daily while the number of pilgrims do not fall short of 400. It is believed this shrine has diverted many pilgrims and visitors from the Temple at Tarkessur.

A fire broke out in the village of Subalda on the Damudar which consumed 150 houses and some kine. It is believed that three children were burnt to death.

WE ARE glad to learn from a correspondent at Ambaria in Mymensing that Babu Hem Chunder Chowdry, zemindar of that place, contemplates setting up a model farm on European principles, with a view to try European implements of agriculture.

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IT IS STATED that His Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon proposes to establish a model farm in his estates, which will be thrown open to his own tenantry as well as to those of neighbouring zemindars.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA notifies the following changes: Mr. J. V. Woodman, Chief Law Reporter, is granted one year's furlough; Mr. E. H. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, officiates for him, and Mr. K. M. Chatterji, Barrister-at-Law, for Mr. Pearson. The appointment of Mr. Chatterji is we believe due to Mr. Ilbert. This is the first time an Indian Barrister has been admitted into the close preserve of British barristers in the High Court. We hope this example will have a salutary effect.

THERE WAS an eclipse of the moon on Thursday last. It was clearly visible in Calcutta after night-fall.

THE FOLLOWING rules have been issued by the Bengal Government under the Indian Arms Act:

Monthly returns of the stock and sales of each license-holder shall be submitted by Sub-Divisional Magistrates to the District Magistrate in the form prescribed. From these monthly returns, half-yearly statements shall be submitted by District Magistrates to Commissioners of Divisions, and the Inspector-General of Police will submit to Government a complete half-yearly return for the entire province, excluding the town of Calcutta. A similar half-yearly return for Calcutta shall be submitted by the Commissioner of Police.

WE ARE requested to announce that the annual Distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Calcutta Madrasa College will take place on Monday, the 14th April, at 5 P. M. in the Hall of the Madrasa. The Hon'ble. H. Beverley will preside.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, April 5.—The body of the late Duke of Albany arrived at Windsor yesterday, and was conveyed to the Memorial Chapel with great ceremony, her Majesty the Queen being present.

5.—The House of Lords adjourned yesterday for the Easter Recess until the 21st instant.

5.—Mr. Bright is better.

8.—The Queen starts for Darmstadt on the 14th instant.

8.—The House of Commons last evening read, for the second time, the extension of the Franchise Bill by a majority of 130, the Parnellites voting in the majority.

8.—The report issued by the Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation proposes a reduction of the present capital by one-half.

8.—The Secretary of State for India has notified that out of eight million pounds of Indian debentures falling due in August next, the Government is willing to renew two millions for five years, and three millions for seven years at 3½ per cent interest.

9.—The Queen has been ordered to visit Darmstadt, on account of ill-health.

9.—The Premier, in the House of Commons last night, said that no definite decision had yet been arrived at concerning the differences between Nubar Pasha and Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

9.—The House of Commons read for the first time last evening the London Municipality Bill for extending the Corporation so as to embrace all the metropolis, retaining the Mayoralty, but abolishing the Aldermen. The Bill is to come into force on the 1st May 1885.

9.—The House of Commons has adjourned for the Easter recess, until the 21st instant.

Cairo April 6.—Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Minister, has resigned.

6.—The tribes between Shendy and Berber are in open rebellion, and it is feared the revolution is extending.

6.—Communication is totally interrupted with Khartoum.

6.—Fears are entertained that Berber and Dongola will be invested shortly

6.—Some hostile tribes have arrived at Suakim and express their willingness to negotiate for peace. It is reported that Osman Digma has gone to Kordofan.

WE HAVE received the following for publication:

Anent the letter written by you on the 28th February last to the *Indian Mirror* which appeared in its issue of the 5th instant, containing insinuation regarding the manner in which cases are disposed of by the present Munsiff of Raneegunge, you are hereby directed to appear before this Court in person or by a pleader to shew cause within three days from the service of this rule, why you should not be prosecuted for contempt of Court and defamation.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, the 7th day of April 1884.

(Sd) NIEMANI DASS.
Munsiff of Raneegunge,

As the matter is *sub-judice* we withhold remarks.

WE GIVE the following letter by way of contradiction:

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
94 College Street, Calcutta.
The 12th April 1884.

SIR,—Allow me to give an unqualified contradiction to the assertion made by your vernacular contemporary—The *Bangabasi*, that the committee of the Indian Association were induced by Mr. Mackenzie to send their representation to Government on the subject of the Rent Bill. It was the Government of Bengal that asked for an expression of their opinion on this most important subject. I regret that you did not hesitate to give circulation to such a grossly false and malicious charge, specially when it came from a source, which not a long ago made similar charge against yourself and which was to the effect that you promised to absent yourself on the day of the discussion of the Ilbert Bill by an excuse of illness.

Yours effectionately.
D. N. GANGULI.
Asstt. Secy. Indian Association.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Progress Report of the Forest Survey Branch for 1882-83. By Major F. Barley B. E. Superintendent of Forest Survey. 2. Trade and Navigation

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Accounts of British India for February 1884 and the 11 months, 1st April 1883 to 29th February 1884. 3. "Bourking" or Torture in India &c. By P. J. Flynn C. E. 4. Journal of the Society of Arts vol. XXXII. No. 1684. 5. Indian Pauperism, Free Trade and Railways—A Paper read before the East Indian Association. By. A. K. Connell Esq., M. A. 6. Thirteenth Annual Report of the National Indian Association for 1883. 7. Chunder & Brother's cash price list of Surveying Mathematical Drawing Instruments &c. 8. The Introductory Chapter for a forthcoming Treatise entitled "The Public Health of India." By K. D. Ghose M. D. 9. Hannemann—a Bengali Homœopathic Journal vol. I. Part 12, March 1884. 10. Hand-Book of the Circular Orders and Notifications of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal (from June 1829 to December 1883.) By C. N. Ghose, Sheristadar, Judge's Court, Burdwan. 11. An Examination of the Principles and Policy of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. By Ashutosh Mookerjea M. A. B. L. 12. Catalogue of Pictures and Sketches in Kashmir, Simla, North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Madras and Bombay. By Alexander Scott. 13. *Bayabhar Bijyan* or General Jurisprudence in Bengali—By Nibarun Chunder Banerjee. B. L. Munsiff of Chintamun. 14. Rassyan-Bijyan or Elements of Chemistry in Bengali. By Dr. Kaneylal Dey Rai Bahadur. Third Edition 1884. 15. Upanyas Rutnabali—or the story-serial in Bengali. By Damudar Das Mookerjea, vol. I. No. 7. 16. Stuthy-Mala—or a string of Prayers in Sanskrit. By Koylash Chunder Kaviraj. 17. *Sakha* a Bengali monthly for April 1884. 18. Fallacies of Socialism exposed, being a reply to the manifesto of the Federal Association. By Samuel Smith M. P. 19. Journal of the Society of Arts, March 1884.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1884.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE absorption of Merv into the Russian Empire has led to the Central Asian Question being discussed in both Houses of Parliament. The debate in the Lower House, which was raised by Mr. Edward Stanhope was dull and disappointing. But the discussion in the House of Lords was worthy of the subject. In the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope showed conclusively that by advancing upon Merv Russia had been guilty of a gross breach of faith. The first rumour of Russian interference with the Turcomans reached England in 1874, and representations were at once made to the St. Petersburgh Government, whereupon Prince Gortschakoff repeated the assurance that the Imperial Government had no intention of occupying Merv. After five years, the Prince's successor M. de Giers again assured Lord Dufferin, then British Ambassador at the Court of the Czar, in the most positive manner, that there was no intention on the part of Russia to go to Merv. Lord Dufferin wrote on 13th August 1879:—"Yesterday, in conversation with His Majesty (the Emperor of Russia) he was pleased to assure me that there was no intention of the Russian troops advancing on Merv." Again, Lord Dufferin, writing on 15th February, 1881, observed:—"I consider the positive assurance given to me personally by the Emperor of Russia himself (as reported in my despatch of the 13th August 1879, and commented on in my subsequent despatch on the 26th of August of the same year) to the effect that there was no intention on the part of Russia of advancing to Merv, as still extant and in full force, and as having never been qualified or withdrawn by His Majesty himself or by any of his Ministers. From time to time I have taken care to remind M. de Giers that this was the sense in which I continued to regard His Majesty's gracious communication." On 7th March, 1881, M. de Giers informed Lord Dufferin by desire of the Emperor that there was no question of an advance upon Merv. "Not only do we not want to go there," said M. de Giers, "but happily there is nothing which can require us to go there." On 15th June, 1881, M. de Giers again informed Lord Dufferin that there was no question of negotiating a treaty with the Merv Turcomans or of establishing a Resident there." But in spite of these solemn and reiterated pledges, Russia has occupied Merv, and the Russian frontier is now practically counterminous with the Affghan frontier. Such being the case, Mr. Stanhope demanded from Her Majesty's Government a frank declaration whether they adhered to the policy which had always been accepted in England—namely, that British interests must dominate in Afghanistan. He also asked whether the Government were prepared to adhere to the boundary of Afghanistan mentioned by Lord Granville in 1872, and to insist upon it. Both these questions were most important and reasonable, and Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, undertook to answer them on behalf of the Government. Sir Charles regretted his inability to make a full statement on the subject, as the matter was under negotiation with the Russian Government. He, however, said that the assurances originally given to the Amir of Affghanistan have been renewed and put in very plain terms. Sir Charles Dilke then explained that there is a danger in defining the boundaries of Afghanistan. But at the same time he stated that steps have been taken to ascertain the boundaries of Afghanistan in the north within the past year, though he did not consider it desirable to tell the House at present what had been done. The President of the Local Government Board declared in plain terms that the Government adhered to the policy of making Affghanistan an advanced post of India, and of setting up in that country a strong and independent Government which should be friendly towards the English. The other speeches delivered in the Lower House do not call for any particular notice. Lord George Hamilton pointed out that the policy of making Afghanistan an advanced post of India and of establishing a strong, independent and friendly Government in that country was the policy of the Conservatives which the Liberals had always repudiated. But His Lordship maintained that Her Majesty's Government would receive the support of every section in the House if they would now carry out that policy. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice thought that by annexing Merv, Russia had struck a blow at one of the most barbarous and cruel systems of the slave trade, and he dwelt at some length on the noble deeds of Russia in emancipating slaves in Khiva. His Lordship expressed a belief that the communications addressed to St. Petersbourgh would strenghen the ties of amity and good-will between England and Russia. Mr. Onslow hoped that the Government would adhere to the policy of maintaining the integrity and independence of Affghanstan, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett scolded Ministers in his usual way. Finally, Mr. Bourke insisted that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to concert measures with the Government of India with respect to the frontier line in Affghanistan. Thus ended the debate on the Merv question in the House of Commons.

The discussion upon the same question in the Upper House as we have remarked above was worthy of the subject. It was opened by Lord Lytton in a long and brilliant speech. The late Viceroy, as might have been expected, availed himself of the opportunity to make a defence of his forward frontier policy. As we have frequently discussed this subject we need not enter into it here. Lord Lytton insisted on the importance attached by many distinguished persons to the condition that Merv should not become a Russian possession. It is no doubt true that Russia by advancing upon Merv has been guilty of gross breach of faith, but even Sir Bartle Frere who was the real author of the late Viceroy's forward frontier policy, scouts the notion of making an advance upon Merv by Russia a *causus belli*. Sir Bartle truly remarks that Merv is nothing to us except as a step towards Herat and Cabul. The real danger of the situation is, that now that Russia is established at Merv, she will interfere in Affghanistan. Lord Lytton observes:—"She will have both the right and the obligation to do so, and therefore whatever policy Her Majesty's Government may now adopt in reference to this altered state of things, the assumption that Affghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence can no longer be the basis of that policy. As matters now stand, you might as well try to keep the influence of Russia penetrating into Affghanistan as to prevent the wind from blowing through an empty keyhole. This is the one supreme fact on which I wish to fix the attention of the House." Yes, the subsequent important thing is to prevent Russia from interfering in Affghanistan. Every one will agree that a united, independent and friendly Affghanistan would be the best barrier between England and Russia in Central Asia. But the plain fact is that Affghanistan cannot be made foremost by reducing the ruler to the position of a protected Indian prince as Lord Lytton sought to do. It is the late Viceroy's inability to understand this simple proposition that led him to the huge blunder of the Afghan war. Lord Lytton of course condemned the Liberal Government for evacuating Khandahar; but His Lordship conveniently forgot that when the Conservative Government were in power a declaration was made at Cabul "that the British Government had no intention of occupying permanently or annexing Kandahar." Well has Sir Lepel Griffin said that our withdrawal from Kandahar was in direct accordance with the reiterated and solemn professions and assurances of the Government of India to the Chiefs and the people of Cabul, and that we could not have remained without a breach of public faith.

The noble lords who took part in the debate in the Upper House naturally imported much controversial matter into it. There were recriminations, charges and counter-charges. But these we may pass over without notice. The most important speech of the occasion was that delivered by Lord Northbrook, who explained the main features of the policy pursued by the Liberals in regard to Affghanistan. His Lordship maintained that this policy far from being vaccillating, has been consistent, clear and intelligible. When Abdur Rahman was placed on the throne of Cabul in August, 1880, Sir Lepel Griffin told him distinctly that, "the British Government admits no right of interference by foreign Powers within Affghanistan." Then the Marquis of Hartington, in his place in the House of Commons, emphatically declared that the integrity and independence of Affghanistan was a matter of vital importance to India, and that Her Majesty's Government would not permit interference by any foreign power with the internal and external affairs of Afghanistan. Nothing, justly remarked Lord Northbrook, could be more clear or more precise than the declarations which Her Majesty's Government have made of their determination to prevent foreign interference with Afghanistan. We hope the Government will adhere strictly to this policy. Russia has repeatedly admitted that Afghanistan was beyond the sphere of her influence. But experience has clearly demoustrated that no reliance can be placed on the Muscovite's promises and assurances. He will break his pledges, however solemn, the moment he finds it convenient to do so. Now that the Russian frontier is counterminous with the Afghan frontier, Russia will seek pretexts for interfering in Afghanistan; and there can be no doubt whatever that she will find many. Lord Cranbrook was quite right in saying that the advances of Russia in Central Asia have created the impression in the Indian mind that England was a receding Power and Russia an advancing Power. This impression would be greatly strengthened if Russia were allowed to interfere in Afghanistan. All sensible and right-minded persons will agree with Lord Kimberley in thinking that the time has come when it is necessary to have a clear and more distinct definition of what is and what is not to be within the sphere of the influence of England and Russia. We must first define the boundaries of Afghanistan. The task is no doubt a difficult one; but however great the difficulties may be, they must be faced. When once the boundaries of Afghanistan have been defined, Russia must be distinctly given to understand that any interference with that country would be made a *casus belli*. We think that this is the only way in which Russia could be prevented from interfering in Afghanistan. If it is the business of the British Govern-

ment to see that there is no foreign interference with Afghanistan, and if they mean to do this business in a proper way, they must adopt the measures we have recommended.

THE NUDDEA CASE.

I.

WE have received the following furthur statement of facts regarding the Nuddea case:

Before I proceed to give you an account of the events of the day, I take the liberty of correcting one or two mistakes that crept in in your issue of the 31st ultimo. It was not quite correct to say that "on Sunday the 23rd instant, Magistrate and Mr. Ramsay the District Superintendent of Police himself came to M hesgunge &c." The Magistrate did not come to Mohesgunge. The District Superintendent of Police alone came. It is very likely your printer misread "Magistrate and Mr. Ramsay" for "Major H. M. Ramsay."

Babu Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhuri having been unsuccessful in his attempts to oust Mr. Savi peaceably from the Mohesgunge Factory House, filed a petition before the Magistrate on the 26th ultimo stating *seriatim* the various acts of mischief and oppression, that were committed from time to time by Mr. Savi, and his partisans, and prayed for investigation and redress. The Magistrate curiously enough passed the following order on the said petition:

"The petition is one on which it is difficult to know what action can be taken. It accuses Mr. Savi of being instigator of what his servants, his old ryots, the police and even the District Superintendent is doing and has done. There appears also to be some difference of opinion as to the right of Mr. Savi over certain property in the factory-house which it seems to me should be decided by a Civil Court, unless indeed the applicants are prepared to charge Mr. Savi with theft. As to damage done by Mr. Savi in removing what he claims to be his own, a suit in the Civil Court should be preferred, that is the petitioner is unwilling to charge Mr. Savi with wilful mischief. If the intention on the other hand is to charge Mr. Savi criminally either application can be made to the Police or if preferred, direct to me, stating all details, so that I may be in a position to judge whether the charge is one for the criminal Courts. There are some complaints in this against the action of the District Superintendent and I therefore forward it to that officer for any remarks or explanation he may wish to offer, W. G. Taylor Magistrate dated 26th Mar 84."

On receipt of this order the District Superintendent submitted the following explanation: "I decline to give any explanation whatsoever until a distinct charge is made against me. Whatever I did at Panshila and at Mohesgunge I did with the honest desire to help Babu Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhuri as much as I did to help Mr. Savi, and I perceived that the Pleaders with whom I had an interview have put the worst construction on all that was said and done. I simply content myself with a denial that I was actuated or am actuated by the motives attributed to me.

I am determined to do my duty as far as lies in my power to keep myself acquainted with all that is done in the Mohesgunge Estate. Major H. M. Ramsay, D. S. P. 20-3-84."

Nuffer Babu would have thanked his stars if the District Superintendent suited his action to his words. The following instances will suffice to shew how far this high functionary acted with a desire to help Nuffer Babu.

In my last letter I brought to your notice that the Magistrate on the 19th ultimo sanctioned the appointment of some ryots as special constables, but not that of Mr. Savi's servants. We have subsequently come to know why the Magistrate adopted this rather extraordinary proceeding, after having in his judgment of the 12th ultimo, said, in answer to Mr. Ghosh's argument regarding the *mala fide* action of the District Superintendent of Police in selecting only Nuffer Babu's amlas for special constableships, that a "separate application will hereafter be filed" for the appointment of Mr. Savi's men as special constables. The District Superintendent of Police, in order to shew to the public that his action was *bona fide* furnished a fresh list in which the names of Eshan Chandra Mittra and Nimai Ghosh two of Mr. Savi's servants were entered. The appeal in the case of special constables was decided by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division on the 14th and on the 15th March the following memo was written to the Magistrate by the Police Superintendent. "I desire to amend the list of names of ryots of the Mohesgunge Estate whom I wrote to have appointed special constables. The men I want are 1 Madhav Chandra Mukerjee of Alaipara, 2 Nobin Ghosh of Panshilla, 3 Hurro Lal Biswas of Subarno Behar, 4 Gopal Dhube of Anandbash, 5 Aukhoy Sardar of Mukundpur, 6 Hurry Kopaly of Ghalapara 7 Bidhu Ray of Jaidnnia, 8 Sasi Bhusan Ghose of Anighatta—H. M, R. D. S. P. 15-3-84.

In his revised list the District Superintendent omitted the names of the two servants of Mr. Savi. May we ask was it done "with the honest desire to help Babu Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhuri?"

You are already aware of the fact that the District Superintendent of Police went to Nuffer Babu's Factory at Panshilla on the 23rd March. While there he in the course of conversation with Babus Tarapodo Banerjee and Okhoy Kumar Mukerjee said that the name of the oppressive zemindar Babu Nuffer Chandra was ringing in his ears from the moment he set his foot in the District of Nudden. The District Superintendent was candid enough to confess that he was collecting meterials for his report to the Lieutenant Governor against Nuffer Babu and that he would not forget to mention in the said report under what circumstances Nuffer Chandra was not allowed to go on board during Sir Ashley Eden's time? All this is doubtless due to "the honest desire to help Babu Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhuri."

While at Mohesgunge the District Superintendent of Police expressed his sorrow at the Sadar Naib Hurry Nath Chuckerbutty's escape out of the noose of special constableship and said, he would sooner or later find an opportunity to put the badge of a constable on the shoulders of the Naib. We are again tempted to ask was this ebullition of feeling the offspring of the worthy Major's "honest desire to help Babu Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhuri?"

Babu Nuffer Chandra after the order of the Magistrate on his petition of the 20th ultimo filed a regular petition of complaint on the 29th, charging Mr. E. Savi with criminal trespass and mischief, and also with having taken away dishonestly moveable property belonging to the concern. On the 26th March the Magistrate expressed his willingness to enquire into such complaints if any were made; but when the complaint was actually made the Magistrate passed the following order: "I being the only Justice of the Peace now in this District, must take up these cases if tried here. But as I am a tenant of Mr. Savi and as intimation of bias in Mr. Savi's favour having already been made against me by partizans of Babu N. C. Pal Chowdhari, I do not think it would be proper and certainly not satisfactory to myself to take up these cases and therefore the Commissioner will be addressed on the subject." The indigo season is just approaching. If Mr. Savi remains in the Factory house at Mohesgunge, it would be next to impossible for Nuffer Chunder to go on with the manufacture. It is for this reason, as well as to prevent Mr. Savi and his people for committing further acts of mischief that Nuffer Babu decided upon going to the Criminal Courts, in the hope of getting speedy redress therefrom; but here again he was mistaken.

II.

On the principle of fair play we give below the following two letters anent the Nuddea case:

"What the old days of Nuddea coming back" has to do with the sale and purchase of an indigo factory is a query. The ancestral property of the late Thomas Savi by name Maisganje Indigo concern was no doubt mortgaged to Messrs Roberts and Charriol but only in the year 1871 and not 30 years ago as stated in the *Hindoo Patriot*, and was by a deed of sale from the late Thomas Savi made over to his sons who became the owners of the said concern, and after some successive bad seasons had by equity of redemption to make over the concern to the late firm of Messrs Roberts and Charriol, but under the impression that they (the sons) would have the prior right of redeeming should the concern ever be sold. Unfortunately the Firm Roberts and Charriol became insolvent in January 1882 and the concern which had been previously mortgaged by the said Firm to the Comptoir de Compte de Paris as far back as March 1878 passed into the hands of the Comptoir de Compte as one of their assets. It seems that Babu Nufferchundra Pal Chowdhury tried as far back as the year 1882, to become the purchaser of the concern, but failed owing to the title deeds being imperfect and not because he was dissuaded from completing his purchase by Mr. Taylor, and it was only quite lately when Nafor Baboo's attorney in Calcutta threatened the manager of the Comptoir with bringing a suit against him for cost and stamps which his client had incurred, when first they negotiated in 1882 for the purchase of the concern and it fell through, that the manager, it is said, wrote and asked the present purchaser to again come forward and buy the concern, which was done. What could possibly have been the reason of this way of doing business is quite incomprehensible to almost all men who have heard of this transaction. Mr Savi who had also been since 1882 negotiating for the repurchase of his old property, was never informed that the property would be sold, far from it.

He (Mr Savi) was led to believe at the begining of this new season 1883-84 in September last that the Bank's intention was to carry on another season and consequently Mr Savi's services were retained as manager. It was by mere accident that Mr Savi going into the Bank's office on the 31st Janury 84 (as Mr Savi had only the previous day gone to Calcutta on a visit and to see the Exhibition) at about 12-30. P. M. that he was informed by the Bank's manager for the first time that there was a chance of Maisgunje factory being sold this time and he had hardly spoken on the matter more, when the new purchaser, and his attorney entered the office of the Bank and told the manager that only 10 minutes remained ere the Registrar's office would be closed and to be quiet and calm and register the Deeds of Sale—or else the office would be closed for three days owing to 2 native holidays and Sunday, and there would be a great delay and in consequence perhaps his client the new purchaser might cancel this sale. The fact was they saw Mr Savi enter office and fearing that he had then heard of this transaction and his interference might put a stop to the sale and the very fact of postponement would have brought competition in the market, they hurried the manager to the Registrar's office with that threat of cancelling if any further delay took place. The step taken by the manager of the Bank with regard to the concern is to be regretted. Mr Savi protested against the way the sale was made; but it had no effect. On the 30th February, the manager of the Bank was at Maisgunje and made over charge of the concern to Nafor Babu in person and Mr Savi hearing that Mr. Taylor was encamped at Nuddea wrote him a letter the previous evening to ask him to come over to Maisgunje the next day and meet Nafor Babu and ask him the cause of his conduct in buying this concern, when he had promised him (Mr Taylor) not to negotiate about the property without giving Mr Savi notice and to remind him of his promise. This Mr Taylor did, and especially upbraided Nafor Babu for making him (Mr Taylor) the means of misleading Mr Savi.

Mr Savi certainly did ask Nafor Babu to resell the property to him, but with this portion of the conversation, Mr Taylor had nothing whatever to say, but walked away from the table on which he was sitting to the other end of the room, as soon as Mr Savi began to speak to Nafor Babu. As to the statement made by Babu Jadunath Chatterje that after Nafor Babu went to see Mr Taylor that a loud noise from the adjoining room attracted their notice it is I regret to say without foundation; for the room in which Baboo Jadunath Chatterjee was and the room the interview took place between Mr Taylor and Nafor Babu is 3 rooms off and simply impossible for any one to hear a single word of conversation that did take place, even if raised in an angry tone as is said to be done which can be emphatically denied as Mr. Taylor is the last man ever to raise his voice to any one from experience gained of him since his residence in Krishnaghur. Numerous petitions were witten and signed by the Ryots of the late Mr. Savi before the Collector; for the very name of Nafor Babu and his Head Naib Harinath Chuckravati is a terror to the ryots. Some very severe native verses were posted all over Krishnaghur quite lately against Nafar Babu and his Head Naib, if I can get hold of any of them will send to you for publication. Regarding the order of the special constables, the eminent native Barrister Babu Monmohun Ghose was retained and who with his utmost zeal and argument was unable to get the order rejected by the Collector and the writer of the article in the *Hindoo Patriot* takes good care not to mention, that against the order the parties appealed to the Commissioner of the Division who on hearing the appeal dismissed it, thus upholding the Collector's orders.

. . . . . and as to the statement put forward that the Native Community of Krishnaghur strongly sympathise with Nafar Babu it is most incorrect the sympathisers may be counted on one's fingers and belong to the Amlas of the Babu. The other allegation put forward for the reason of Nafar Babu's purchasing Maisgunje property, that he has extensive zemindaries near the Maisgunje concern can also be proved to be incorrect, he certainly has one or two villages nearer however to Krishnaghur than to Maishgunje but none nearer or more extensive than what has been mentioned, and also the stories trumped up about the concern passing into stranger's hands, as being parties negotiating for the concern is more than doubtful and certainly no stranger could have ever hoped to have got the concern, had Mr. Savi been told of the intention of the Bank to sell and also knowing that Nafar Babu was also in the market. The mystery in which the whole transaction of the sale of the Maisgunje concern has taken place is far beyond the conception of most men of business both European and native who know the whole story.

I can also frankly state that it is owing to the good fortune of the Nuddea District in having such a Collector and such a zealous active hard working District Superintendent of Police who have the interest of the ryots at heart that the ryots are peaceful and quiet as they are, or God help the poor ryots of this district, who may be the tenants of some native Zamindar of this District.

B. M. CHATTERJEA,
Navadipa.

We do not see how the contradiction of our correspondent alters the colour of the case. That the district authorities did interpose on behalf of Mr. Savi is not only apparent from the statement of facts we have received and published, from the statement of Babu Judunath Chatterjea, Vakil, but incontestably from the letter of Mr. Ritchie the Joint-Magistrate, which our correspondent we believe will not dare contradict. We hear that referring to our articles on the subject the Government of Bengal has called upon Mr. Tayler, the Magistrate of Nuddea, for an explanation, and that explanation when submitted will doubtless clear up the "mysteries" of the case as our correspondent calls them.

Our correspondent seems to trust his ears more than his eyes. He says that in noticing the special constables case we have not noticed that the order of the Magistrate was appealed against to the Commissioner of the Division, and that the latter confirmed the order of the former. Far from suppressing this fact we have given the order of the Presidency Commissioner *in extenso*. Surely if our correspondent had read our second article on the subject, he would not have written so carelessly.

The Nuddea case is a great scandal. It ought to be sifted to the bottom. We have reasons to believe that Mr. Rivers Thompson will make a searching enquiry into it, and that he will not shirk his responsibility because a member of his cloth is concerned in it.

III.

WE give the following from a private letter addressed to us on the subject professing to present the other side of the story:—

The real facts of the case are these:—About a year ago Mr. Savi of the Maheshgunge Indigo concern while speaking to Mr. Tayler of his future plans, said that he had heard that Babu Naffur Chunder Pal Chowdry was negotiating with the French Bank for the purchase of the concern and that he was very anxious to know if this was the case. Mr. Tayler advised Mr. Savi to call on Naffur Babu and ask him about it. He also agreed to ask Naffur Babu himself should he happen to see him. Accordingly when Naffur Babu called on Mr. Tayler next, Mr. Tayler asked him if he was negotiating for the purchase of the Maheshgunge concern. Naffur Babu answered that *he had negotiated but the negotiations had ceased. He said that he was not negotiating then.* On hearing this Mr. Tayler represented to Naffur Babu what he considered the hard circumstances under which Mr. Savi was labouring and suggested that it would be an act of friendliness on the part of Naffur Babu, if, in the event of his again opening negotiations he would let Mr. Savi know. Naffur Babu gladly and readily promised to do this, upon which Mr. Tayler told Naffur Babu that he would inform Mr. Savi and tell him how ready he (Naffur Babu) was to deal generously with him. Here the matter ended for the time.

pany's Canal clearly show what reliance is to be placed on the sanguine estimates of enthusiastic advocates of canal irrigation like Sir Arthur Cotton. The works constructed by Sir Arthur in Madras, we must confess, have proved remarkably successful. The Godaveri Canals irrigated upwards of half-a-million acres during the past year, and yielded a total income of Rs. 16,59,129. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 4,48,101; and the net revenue to Rs. 12,11,028, which represents 10.99 per cent. on the capital outlay on the work to the end of 1882-83. The financial results of the Kistna Canals were almost equally satisfactory. The total revenue derived from the canals during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9,30,768; the maintenance charges to Rs. 3,47,851; and the net revenue to Rs. 5,82,917, or 9·2 per cent. on the capital to the end of the year. The total revenue credited to the Penner Anicut works executed by the British Government amounted to Rs 1,29,974; the maintenance and collection charges to Rs. 26,843; the balance or net revenue amounting to Rs 1,03,131, or 6.19 per cent, on the capital outlay to the end of the year. The Kaveri Delta works earned a total revenue of Rs7,06,533, the maintenance and collection charges were Rs 84,261; and the net revenue was Rs 622,272, which represents 54 per cent, on the capital outlay to the end of the year. Sir Arthur Cotton may well be proud of the financial results of the Kaveri Delta Works, the Godavari Canals and the Kistna Canals. But we must not forget that the circumstances of these works are exceptionally favourable. Every irrigation work cannot be expected to be as successful as these works have proved to be.

There are five irrigation works in the Madras Presidency for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. The capital outlay on these works incurred to the end of the year under report amounted in round numbers to one crore of rupees. The gross revenue, including share of land revenue due to the works, was Rs. 3,13,196; the maintenance charges of all kinds were Rs. 2,75,206. The net revenue was Rs. 37,990, but yielding only 0·38 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year. Taking these works separately, we observe that the Chambrambakam Tank gave a return of 4·52 per cent. on its capital outlay. The Palar Anicut yielded 4.22 per cent. as compared with 3·89 per cent in 1881-82. But the working expenses of the Pelandorai Anicut exceeded the income by—10.97 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year. The area irrigated from this work was very small, but it is hoped that after the destributaries have been improved the irrigation and revenue will increase. The Madras water-supply and irrigation scheme earned a net revenue of 2·05 per cent on its capital outlay to the end of the year. The income of the Buckingham canal —a tidal navigation channel connecting the navigable canals of the Godaveri and Kistna Deltas with the town of Madras—the expenses exceeded the income by Rs. 58,864. It is, however, explained that the year was unfavourable for navigation owing to the very low water in the canal during the dry months and obstructions afterwards caused by the heavy floods of November 1882. The direct outlay during 1882-83 upon irrigation works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 15,67,318. These works, we are told, yielded an irrigation revenue at the rate of about Rs. 2 per acre. The Government of India's review of the administration Report of Madras irrigation works thus concludes :—"The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to proceed with the Bill for the enforcement and control of statute labour in the maintenance of irrigation tanks, and a draft act for the management of Irrigation and Navigation works in the Madras Presidency was under consideration during the year." It is a matter for deep regret that the enlightened British Government should during the ninth decade of the nineteenth century, come forward to legalize the accursed bagar or forced labour system. It is impossible to form an adquate conception of the hardship and oppressions which this system inflicts on poor labourers. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that Lord Ripon has carefully considered this question. His Lordship will not sanction a proposal which seeks to legalize forced labour. It may be true that the bagar system was in vogue under Native Governments, but that is no reason why the enlightened British Government should pursue a course, which does incalculable injury to the poor and the helpless. It is strange that a Liberal of the Liberals like Mr. Grant Duff should have come forward to legalize forced labour. Are we to suppose that he, too, like the average Briton has left his English instincts behind him at Port Said? We pause for a reply.

MR. BUCKLAND ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

MR. BUCKLAND, the late senior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has addressed a very able letter to the *Globe* on Mr. Seton-Karr's paper on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We need make no apology in giving it *in extenso*:

Will you permit me to offer a few remarks regarding the paper on the Bengal Tenancy Bill which was read before the Society of Arts by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, with Sir George Campbell, M. P., in the chair? It is hardly necessary to say that the paper was very able and very interesting to those who understand the subject of the Tenancy Bill, on which Mr. Seton-Karr is no mean authority. But the conclusion at which I arrived after listening to the paper, and to the animated discussion which followed, is that the attempt to push this bill through the Indian Legislative Council is premature. There seems to be hardly a single fact or position in connection with the proposed enactment which is not strongly disputed and contested. The leading points of the case may be stated briefly. What is the status of zemindar or landlord? What is the status of the ryot or cultivator? Mr. Seton-Karr tells us most emphatically that it is essential to divest oneself of the idea that a landlord in Bengali corresponds to the English squire or owner in fee-simple. He says that "this attempt at analogy, arising out of loose language misleading translations, and forcible introduction of the English law of real property, though productive of some confusion and error, has long been abandoned by all but a very few." On the other hand, Mr. Charles Campbell, an old Bengal official, of experience very similar, and fully equal to that of Mr Seton-Karr, holds an exactly opposite opinion. He tells us that the zemindar, or landlord, is a squire, and even more than a squire, and that all the language of the Indian Legislature in 1793 was intended to vest him with the equivalent of an estate in fee-simple. Which of these two witnesses are we to believe? It is rather suspecious that Mr. Seton-Karr, has to explain away the laws of 1793 by accusing them of loose language and misleading translation; and the forcible introduction of the English law of real property. Is Mr. Seton-Karr aware of the interpretation which was put by Lord Lyndhurst in the Privy Council on the laws of 1793, as showing that the zemindars had an absolute dominion and ownership of the soil? Of course, this openion of Lord Lyndhurst has now been disputed. But this violent difference of opinion and endless disputation is sufficient to show the danger of precipitating legislation, especially when the legislation is based on the assumption that the zemindar, or landlord, does not enjoy the status which he claims for himself. The tenor of the proposed bill, called the Tenancy Bill, is to take away from the landlord certain rights which he foolishly and fondly believed to belong to him, and to convey them to the ryots and cultivators who have not asked for them and have not been asked if they wished for them. The recent land lagislation in Ireland provided the model on which the Bengal Tenancy Bill is framed, and if Mr. Barey, in his recant speech in the House of Commons, was correct in stating that the Irish land laws have only produced the three D's—discontent, dissatisfaction, and disturbance—may it not be expected that like causes will lead to like effects in Bengali What, then, is the status of the ryot, or cultivator in Bengal? Is he really oppressed and rack-rented, and does he need to be protected and to be presented with new rights and privileges? Here, again, we are met with conflicting evidence. Mr. Seton-Karr tells us that he was a friend of the ryots and familiar with their ways and manners. Does he describe them as oppressed and down-troden? Far from it. He represents them as almost substantial yeomen, and as capable of combining to resist the legitimate claims for rent of their landlords in Eastern Bengal. Nevertheless he would legislate in favour of these ryots, but he would leave people, whom he calls sub-ryots, apparently meaning the actual labourers on the soil, to take care of themselves. Here he immediately provoked the opposition of Sir James Caird and Sir George Campbell, who declared that the legislation which did not provide for the welfare of the labouring classes would be incomplete and inefficient. Certainly, the new Tenancy Bill provides no protection for them, but it leaves them to be rack-rented by superior owners and by the money-lenders into whose grasp they may fall. I have encroached too much on your space, but I have merely touched the fringe of a vast subject, and striven to show that legislation is premature so long as the leading facts and principles are in doubt and dispute. It was urged by some speakers that the time for legislation is ripe, because the subject has been under dicussion for nine years. I venture to say that they are wrong. The discussion began in 1870, and is now in its fifteenth year of gestation. But I very much incline to agree with the remark of Sir James Caird who in his recent book on India has told us that "the lesson to be drawn from the opposite result which came under his cognisance would seem to be that the less the Government and the courts of law interfere in the relation between landlord and tenant, the more likely are they to be satisfactorily arranged by the mutual interests of the parties."—I am, yours truly,

C, T. BUCKLAND,
March 10. Late Bengal Civil Service.

The *Globe* makes the following comments on the above:

In another column, we print a letter on Lord Ripon's proposed land legislation, from one of the highest authorities on such matters. Mr. Buckland, it will be seen, contests the expediency of revolutionising the existing system, and it is easy to perceive, in spite of the studiously moderate tone of his letter, that he foresees danger ahead. As we said yesterday, when treating of the effect already produced on the native mind by Russia's annexation of Merv, it looks like sheer insanity to be pursuing a course certain to cause deep and lasting irritation among the most powerful class in the country. And all for what? Not to benefit the millions of cultivators, the real ryots, but to give larger profits to the middlemen and money lenders. The ryots would remain just as much rack-rented and ground down as at present, while the landowners would be made to hate British rule, by having their property confiscated for the advantage of people who are well able to look after their own interests. There is neither equity, nor humanity, nor statesmanship in the mad scheme, but, throughout, the same sort of fussy disposition to meddle and muddle which Lord Ripon exhibited in the Ilbert Bill. The Indian system of land tenure may be open to improvement in some points, but we do not hesitate to say that the Bengal Tenancy Bill would make matters worse, instead of better. If Lord Ripon cannot be restrained from experimental Socialism, the sooner he is recalled the better for our Eastern Empire and the foundations on which it rests.

We are glad to observe that the British public are gradually awakening to the revolutionary and confiscatory character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

HEALTH-RESORTS FOR BENGALIS.

THEIR NECESSITY.

I.

WHEN I was house-physician in the Medical College Hospital of Calcutta, being fresh from my studies and eager to gain experience at the bed-side, I was working from 14 to 16 hours a day, my health was so lowered by this continuous labour that the scratch of a knife on my fingers, while preparing a pathological specimen produced what is called a *dissection wound*, and I had to go for a change of air. On my return I met my friend and teacher the renowned Dr. Norman Chevers, who hearing of my illness and the necessity for a change it had entailed upon me, said in his enigmatic way in which he used to convey a volume of meaning, "I congratulate you on your late illness," and immediately explained and said, "we never think of taking rest or going for a change until some illness or other reminds us of the necessity for the same." The sad death of our great and illustrious countryman, the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, is still fresh in our memory, and if we wish wisely to take a lesson from our irrevocable calamity we ought not to forget, how that marvellous store of energy that lay behind his eloquent and powerful face, was exhausted long before its time, and that is not the single instance in which the nation has sustained a serious loss owing to its leaders not thinking of taking rest or going for a change until some illness or other reminds them of the necessity for the same; unfortunately, however, in too many instances that necessity is not realized until it is too late, until the flagging energies have lost all their recuperative powers, or some fell disease has well set in, and the flower of genius is nipped in the bud by either a vital bankruptcy or the disorganization of some valuable part that may happen to be originally weak and prone to disease.

Our countrymen forget that we are living and working in the midst of a tremendous change, change in our pursuits, change in our ideas and change in our mode of living. The advent of Western civilization has brought on a struggle for existence unknown to our forefathers, it has given us aspirations in life which requires a careful adaptation of our altered ideas to the altered circumstances of the country, and we have been driven to a mode of living utterly unsuited to our altered pursuits. It is not my intention to enter in detail into all of these in this correspondence. I reserve that for a more permanent record. I only want now to draw the attention of my educated countrymen most, if not all of whom I could reach through this paper, to the absolute necessity for periodical and complete rest from mental and bodily work by resorting to some place where pure and bracing air and a perfect immunity from worry and mental strain can be secured; and to the necessity of going for a change of air when overwork of the mental and bodily organization has brought signs of its failure or disease, or when sudden and acute illness has reduced our vital functions to their lowest ebbs. I also intend to give such hints as would enable my countrymen to determine the kind of climate suitable for each class of cases, and finally to show how such a change can be placed within the reach of all.

It is said and repeated *adnaseum* speceally in prize-distribution meetings at schools where Eurasian and domiciled European children are educated, that the Bengalis are throwing the Eurasians and Europeans out of employment, because the former can offer their services at much lower rates of salary than the latter. But no one pauses to consider whether the Bengali race gains by so doing or they are doing so at a sacrifice which will be more and more keenly felt as we pass from one generation to another. It is probable that by force of some original mental stamina of the race, the Bengalis have hitherto been able to give

(4) South-Maithili of Darbhangah, North Munger, and the Madhepura sub-division of Bhagalpur, (5) South-Maithili of South Munger, (6) Maithili-Bengali of South Bhagalpur, and (7) Maithili-Bengali of Central and Western Purniya. This classification is on the face of it not scientific, and there is a confusion in it of dialects, sub-dialects and mere localisms which is annoying; but for the object for which the primers are designed we have no doubt it will prove useful. That object is to help young officers to utilize their knowledge of the Hindi in understanding the various forms of rude patois (*Gaonari boli*) of the lower orders of the people of Bihar who resort to their courts, and for it the primers are remarkably well adapted. Mr. Grierson has acquired perfect mastery over his subject, having, for many years of his official life, made it his study in familiar intercourse with all classes of the people, and the manner in which he has worked out his theme in Parts II. and III. is at once simple, clear, and to the point. There is no beating about the bush, no parade of words, no uncalled-for and obtrusive display of learning, and every point of importance has been touched upon in a direct and straightforward manner, and no more has been said about it than what is absolutely necessary for a clear understanding of it. In this respect Mr. Grierson's books stand in very favourable comparison with Messrs. Killog and Hoernle's jungles of theories, fancies and misdirected philological lore as given in their grammars of the Eastern Hindi language. Dealing with dialects which, with one exception, have no literature, and live only in the mouths of villagers and uneducated persons, Mr. Grierson has done well in relying on his own personal experience, and recording what he has heard, and not what pedantic officious interpreters thought fit to tell him. This course has given to his books an impress of authenticity which no other book on the subject can claim. Every word, every form, every sound given in the books is what has been repeatedly heard and compared, and no room is left for a question or a contradiction. But we cannot help noticing that in this very rigid attempt at precision serious mischief has been done in different directions. The vocal organs of unlettered people are not such as can pronounce the same word always in the same way. It is exceedingly common for people to slur over a vowel, to harden a soft letter, to soften a hard one, to exchange letters of cognate character, to replace long vowels by short ones, or short vowels by long ones, and a quick sharp ear like that of Mr. Grierson taking down every sound, with scrupulous precision, cannot but produce endless variety where in truth there is perfect unity. Let us take for example the English word *very*, and note down that in the mouths of sailors and Cockneys we find it as *wery*, and in those of the people of some of the Scotch isles as FERY, and elsewhere as *we-ee* : in Bengali mouths it is not unoften *bery*. Following these we may make five words of one. If we recal Lord Dundreary's "theeing a thee thoupent thwiming on the thee," and produce as many new words as the vagaries of my Lord's vocal organs will suggest, we shall do exactly what Mr. Grierson has done in multiplying words to the utter confusion of ordinary people. In our vernacular school days it was a common joke to ask—"can you commit four mistakes in writing three letters?" and the puzzle was solved by writing বৈ-শা-খ (*Bai-sa-kha*) *as* ব-ই-শা-ক (*Ba-i-sa-ka.*) Mr. Grierson has, unwittingly of course, taken this puzzle and its solution for his guide and swelled his variants to a large and intolerable extent. A little discrimination of what is typical and what is adventitious would have obviated this evil. Nor has he rested satisfied with this. He has gone the length of originating a number of new letters—new to Hindi and Sanskrit—to indicate varying shades of vocalic sounds. These new letters subserve no useful purpose; they are positive nuisances, regular stumbling blocks in the way of students. To make this point clear to our English readers we may say that these new letters are practically the same as the dotted and spurred vowels we see at the foot of every page of Webster's Pronouncing Dictionary. They are useful as guides to pronounciation; but no man in his senses has attempted to introduce them into the English alphabet in lieu of its present five vowels. Should any one do so, he would for certain be denounced as insane. But *in re* the Bihari dialects Mr. Grierson has done exactly what we denounce. The Sanskrit alphabet is copious enough in all conscience, and for all Sanskritic dialects have hitherto proved quite sufficient, and we cannot but condemn the new letters as pedantic in an extreme degree. Nor are the new forms devised so distinctive as to attract attention, and for all practical purposes they are simply thrown away. No native will ever take any note of them. We take exception particularly to the circlet which he uses to indicate a silent vowel. In all Sanskritic vernaculars the rule is to pronounce, with some exception, the final a of a word of two syllables so as to make the word appear like one of one syllable. Thus Rama is pronounced as if it had been written Ram. In poetry, however, the word always scans as one of two syllables. Mr. Grierson is not satisfied with this rule. He wants to emphasize it by a circlet, and write in Hindi, Rama o Chandra: in Bengali it would appear thus, রাম o চন্দ্র. We can perceive nothing but pedantry in this innovation. The greatest curse to Romanising is the host of hooks and spurs and dots which it requires, and the attempt should always be to obviate the use of those excrescences, and not to introduce them where none has ever existed and where their want has never been felt.

We have to take exception also to another part of the work, and that is the historical division of the Introduction. In his prefatory letter to the Director of Public Instruction Mr. Grierson says, "in the historical division of this introduction I have endeavoured to avoid any thing like controversy, or any statement of facts which are not now regarded as proved by all schools of philologists, both here and in England, who have taken up the subject. I have purposely avoided all disputed points, as a work compiled for general use is not the (*sic*) fit place to contain any theories which, however well founded are not yet received by many as conclusively proved." This was a judicious principle to lay down and follow, but we cannot congratulate the author on his having faithfully stuck to it in the pages of his Introduction. He has overlooked it in almost every para (or section as he calls his paras)—of his brief essay, and put forth theories and surmises which cannot under any pretence be described as "now regarded as proved by all schools of philologists." We cannot notice them all, but we wish to invite attention to a few. Take for instance the statement that "Sanskrit cannot be called the origin of the vernaculars of India. On the contrary, it and they had a common origin, and they grew up side by side." Is this a proved fact? or is it what Bopp and Max Muller and Weber and John Muir have been teaching us for the last quarter of a century? We remember some sixty or more years ago Bishop Wall and Colonel Sykes described the Prakrits to be older than the Sanskrit, and the learned Bishop went the length of saying that the Sanskrit was an artificial cryptic language got up by wily Brahmans to keep the mysteries of their religion to themselves. But such erudities have long since been swept away from the field of philology, and it is not a little surprising to us to find a scholar of Mr. Grierson's standing putting forth the "side by side" theory as a proved fact. We have neither the inclination nor the space at command to argue the question at length here, but we have no hesitation in saying that the theory in question is any thing but a "proved fact." Take again the theory of the Magadhi having "some time in the remote past reached up to the extreme Western frontiers," and "to have been the only language of North India." There is not a tittle of evidence on the subject, and no philologist of any eminence has accepted so baseless and obtrusively ridiculous an idea. We know not what exact degree of antiquity is implied by the phrase "some time in the remote past," but it is, we believe, universally accepted as an historical truth that the Pali of the Asoka records existed long before the Magadhi, and that only 250 years before Christ, and that there is no trace whatever to be found of any Magadhi beyond the Jumna. Again, we are told that the Magadhi is comparatively older than the Sauraseni. This was a pure assumption, whoever first started it, and as yet it has not received the support of any proof worth the name. Again, the striking theory of the Sauraseni driving the Magadhi back from the Punjab to its native land in Behar, and of the latter's making up its lost ground by forcing its way "through the narrow neck of territory between Allahabad and Jabalpur and thence to have spread down the valley of the Narmada over the Marhatta country, which had formerly been occupied by Ardha Magadhi and by a debased form of Sauraseni" is pure fiction. Of course the description is allegorical, but what it means in substance is totally baseless. A language can travel only in the mouths of the race or tribe of which it is the vernacular, and the expansion or contraction of a vernacular *ipso facto* implies a corresponding expansion or contraction of the race or tribe, which speaks it. To apply this axiom to the above theory. The people of Magadha invaded and subjugated the whole of Northern India to its extreme western boundary at "some time in the remote past." A tribe speaking the Sauraseni dialect came from beyond the Punjab—from Cabul or Persia or the Hindukush—and drove the former back to Allahabad. The discomfitted Magadhians then proceeded sou-westward and subjugated the Marhattas who were of a hybrid race speaking partly half-Magadhi and partly half-Sauraseni. Lastly, the Marhattas after a time drove back the Magadhians and boiled down their half-Magadhi and half-Sauraseni dialect into the present homogenous Marhatti. These are items which belong to a chapter of Indian history which remains yet to be written. As far as we know the latest and most rational theory is that Sanskrit gradually decayed and regenerated into the different Prakrits and subsequently into the modern vernaculars, even as the Latin crumbled down into the vernaculars of Southern Europe, physical conditions and local ethnic peculiarities regulating the processes of decay and regeneration. But whether so or not, one may unhesitatingly declare that there never was any thing like linguistic forays from Magadha to the North-West and the Marhatta country. Mr. Grierson may have, for aught we know, cogent reasons and arguments in support of his theories, and they may be welcome in some philological periodical or other where they may float or sink according to their worth, but we strongly object to the theories being, as it were surreptitiously, put in circulation as historical facts under cover of primer grammars of *Gaonari boli.*

IRRIGATION WORKS IN MADRAS IN 1882-83.

THE total capital outlay incurred on Productive Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency up to the end of 1882-83 (including indirect charges) amounted, in round numbers, to four crores of rupees. The gross revenue earned by the works (including share of enhanced land-revenue) was 36 lakhs and the working expenses were 20¾ lakhs. The net revenue amounting to 25¼ lakhs yielded 6·34 per cent on the total capital outlay to the end of the year. This result appears at first sight to have been most satisfactory. But there are one or two important considerations connected with the matter, which should not be lost sight of. During the year under review the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal was purchased by Government for the sum of Rs. 1,76,35,000. This work has been included in the list of Productive Public Works, but as yet it does not even pay its working expenses. There is no knowing when the Kurnool Canal as the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal is called, will earn enough to meet its maintenance charges, to say nothing of the interest on its capital outlay of 1¾ crores. This canal, be it remembered, was constructed on the advice of Sir Arthur Cotton, who of course calculated that it would yield a handsome return. The Government having given its guarantee to the shareholders has been obliged to take up the work, and the tax-payer must bear the loss. The Orissa works and the Madras Irrigation Com-

ed on different charges of assault and sentenced to be whipped. In two if not in all of the cases the whipping was to be by way of "school discipline." There is no information in the India Office as to the family or respectability of the boys thus punished. (Hear, hear.) The case is receiving attention. (Hear, hear.)

Under Lord Lawrence's circular a respectable gentleman was not liable to be whipped or flogged.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating India :

Mr. Grant Duff.—Mr. Biggar asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true, as reported in the *Pioneer*, and extensively copied into other Indian papers, that Mr. Grant Duff had spent 40,000 rupees on silk hangings for Government House, Utakamund, and had passed the item through the public accounts under the heading of repairs.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—When Mr. Grant Duff arrived in Madras, he found that the Government House at Utakamund, which had been begun some years before he left England, required to be finished and furnished. The amount sanctioned by the Government of India for furniture, was Rs. 1,25,000 ; but we have no details of the particular items on which this sum has been expended. There has been no expenditure on repairs.

Mr. J. Cowen.—Was not this the house which Mr. Grant Duff used to studiously denounce ? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cross.—The house has been denounced several times in this House.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.—Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true as stated by the Indian Press, that the Government of India would appoint a "Roving Commission" to test the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill by local inquiries ; and if so, whether the Commission would be a merely private official one, or whether it would be on the lines of the Indigo Commission of 1860, which consisted of three officials and three non-officials sitting publicly and taking evidence on oath.

Mr. Cross said that the Secretary of State had received no information that it was the intention of the Government of India to appoint a Commission of the nature indicated by the honorable member's question. (Hear.)

WE WOULD invite the attention of the Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service to the result of the criminal prosecution of one Gopal Chunder Sen, who had been committed to the Sessions Court at Krishnaghur on a charge of abstracting and stealing the contents of a registered letter, and has been honorably acquitted. The poor accused is a youth of respectable birth and connexion, and had on account of his straitened circumstances recourse to service as a sorter in the T. P. O. The anxiety and harassment incidental to a criminal prosecution for a period of six months have nearly prostrated the young man, not to say the expense, to which he had been put in order to make a proper defence, has deprived him of all that he had in this world. We had watched the case with some interest from its first inception, and after a careful consideration of all the facts of the case were convinced not only of the youth's innocence and also of the fact that there was not a tittle of evidence to warrant a criminal prosecution. We hear that Mr. Sheridan gave a half-hearted consent to the prosecution of the accused leaving the responsibility to the Superintendent of the E. C. Division. When the prosecution was taken in hand the Division was in the charge of a young and inexperienced Eurasian Superintendent, who naturally allowed himself to be played into the hands of his native underlings. When the case first came to our notice we expressed a doubt as to the truth of the statement that the registered cover, which had been made away with, contained any currency notes as alleged by the sender. Now this sender, who had been brought up to Krishnaghur as a witness for the prosecution, committed suicide a day or two before the conclusion of the trial. This fact is significant, and the acquittal was the natural outcome of a case without foundation. Now what we ask Mr. Douglas to do is to call for the evidence which the prosecution had secured and deal with the parties implicated in this unwarrantable prosecution according to their deserts. It would also be worth while to enquire had much expense has this prosecution entailed upon Government.

WE DEFPLY REGRET to announce the death of Babu Govind Chunder Dutt of the well known Rambagan Dutt Family, which melancholy event took place on Friday last. He was the third son of the late Babu Russomoy Dutt, the patriarch of that family. His death was rather sudden, but he died with perfect resignation. He was only 59 years of age. After a successful academic career in the Hindu College he like the rest of his family entered the Government service, and was employed in the Account Department. He held successively the offices of Actuary of the Government Savings Bank, Assistant Sub-Treasurer, and lastly Assistant Accountant General. He retired when he held the last-named office at Bombay. He had a strong sense of duty, and never stood upon punctillios when the interests of the service were concerned. The following anecdote is related of him at this stage of his life. The then Sub-Treasurer Mr. Harvey had received orders to send in a large sum of money to the Fort. He was anxious that some responsible officer or assistant should accompany the carts. Several ordinary assistants declined to mount guard, and the hour of day was to them a grave objection. Babu Govind Chunder, though an Assistant Sub-Treasurer, did not wait to be asked, but volunteered to escort the treasure to its destination and hand it over to the officer entitled to take charge of it. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, he and his brothers offered to serve Government as Honorary Constables. Babu Govind ChunderDutt served Government with great merit and distinction. He, however, left it in disgust, because he was unjustly superseded. He did not claim any pension, though he was entitled to it, because he said he retired not from physical incapacity but for private reasons. He remarked, "a servant of Government, who retires from the public service when able to work has no moral right to a pension which is intended wholly for the benefit of the aged and the infirm!" Whilst in the service he was a pet of his official superiors and the idol of his subordinates.

Babu Govind Chunder Dutt belonged to a nest of singing birds, but he warbled the sweetest and best. He was a constant contributor to the *Calcutta Review*, and the literary finish of his articles extorted the admiration of such fastidious critics as D. L. R., Cobb Hurry, and James Hume. He was in fact one of the best Indian writers in English. When the Dutt Family with the exception of one or two of its members embraced Christianity, Babu Govind Chunder Dutt turned a new leaf altogether. He spent his days in devotion and religious thoughts. His religious conviction was profound but unostentatious, and it glowed the more brightly as Heaven was pleased to chasten him with affliction. Some years ago he visited England with his wife and his accomplished daughters Miss Toru Dutt and sister, but he came back to this country to see the blooming flowers nipped in the bud. Perhaps Babu Govind Chunder will be best known in history as the accomplished father of that accomplished Indian girl, Miss Toru Dutt, but he will be best remembered by his countrymen for his high character, elevated principles, unostentatious charity, strict religious scruples, and child-like simplicity and amiability. He was, indeed, the jewel of a man !

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Professor of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favorable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes :—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*
D. N. Roy, Mymensing	*10*	*0*	*0*
H. H. Maharaja of Cashmere,	*16*	*0*	*0*
Raja Issurpersad Gurgo, Moisadul	*4*	*8*	*0*
Babu Jodu Bans Shahai, Chupra	3	0	0
,, Khetterchunder Chatterjea, Gowhatty	7	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Daw, Soorjipore	13	4	0
,, Brojolal Ghose, Roy Bahadur, Lahore	13	4	0
,, Kallypodo Chuckerbutty, Kutubdia, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Kalipersad, Gya	6	10	0
,, Junokynath Mozoomdar, Julpigori	10	0	0
,, Dev Raj Shahai, Arrah	3	5	0
,, Ramchunder Bhumick, Dinagepore	20	0	0
,, Nundolal Mookerjea, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Monmohun Sircar, Bauleah	3	5	0
,, Dukhinaranjan Sanyal, Serajgunge	6	10	0
,, Rajmohun Khasnobish, Tangail	13	4	0
,, Bhogubuttychurn Mookerjea, Cuttack	13	4	0
,, Beharylal Chatterjea, Durbhanga	13	4	0
,, Bebu Singh, Allahabad	3	4	0
,, Troiluckonath Mookerjea, Gowhatty	6	10	0
,, Jogobundoo Dey, Arrah	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*9th April* 1884.

Notification—31st March—The following instructions are notified for the guidance of officers corresponding directly with the Government of Bengal during the time His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is at Darjeeling:—

As a general rule, all communications should be sent as usual, to the Secretariat at Calcutta; but communications which are urgent, and which can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers at the Presidency, may be sent direct to the Secretary of the Department concerned with the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling.

General—2nd April—The services of Lieut W C W Rawilson, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt, Extra Aide-de-camp on the Peral Staff of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Milty Dept.

4th April—In modification of the order of the 4th ult, Mr J G Charles, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24 Perghs and Hooghly, to act as Dist Sess Judge Rajshahye. during absence, on deputn, of Mr J B Worgan, from date he was relieved of the former apptmt by Mr W Macpherson.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, is vested with powers of a Colr. under Act X of 1870 in that Sub-divn.

Mr E E Lowis, Comr of the Chittagong Divn, leave for two months and twenty one days, from 8th May next or subsequent date.

Mr H J S Cotton, Secy to the Board of Revenue, to act as Comr of the Chittagong Divn, during absence of Mr E E Lowis.

Mr W H Grimley, Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, to act as Secy to the Board of Revenue, during absence, on deputn, of Mr H J S Cotton.

Mr F H B Skrine, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, to act as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah, during absence, on deputn, of Mr W H Grimley.

7th April,—Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Dery Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, is transid to the sudder station of 24 Perghs.

Mr J B Worgan, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, leave for two months from 15th inst.

Mr H Gillon, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, during absence of Mr J B Worgan.

Mr J Boxwell, Offg Magte and Colr, Gya, leave for three months from 20th inst.

Mr H J Fasson, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, to act as Magte and Colr of Gya, during absence of Mr J Boxwell.

Mr T D Beighton, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Patna, during absence of Mr H Beveridge.

Mr S H C Tayler, Dist and Sess Judge, Beerbhoom, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, during absence, on deputn of Mr T Smith.

Mr B L Gupta, Barr-at-Law, Presidency Magte, Calcutta, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Beerbhoom, during absence on deputn. of Mr S H C Tayler.

Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24 Perghs, to act as Presidency Magte, Calcutta, during absence, on deputn, of Mr B L Gupta.

Police—3rd April,—Col C T Hitchins, late Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, was on leave from 5th to 26th ult, both days inclusive.

4th April—Mr W D Pratt, Dist Supdt of police, 24 Perghs leave for three months from 13th proa.

Municipal—29th March—Baboo Trigunanund Upadhye to be a Comrs of the Chupra Municipality, in Sarun.

31st March—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Sooty Municipality of Baboo Modon Gopal Singh to be their Vice-Chairman.

sustained and excessive mental work to their employers living on food, which is inferior to what their forefathers were accustomed to take, and breathing air infinitely more vitiated than what their ancestors had the advantage of. It is true that by force of habit the Bengalis barely exist on a spare diet, even although it is utterly unsuited to their altered pursuits and unfit to enable them to resist the *malaria*, which has spread over the whole province. It is no less true that the Bengalis are slowly but surely degenerating in their physique. Their subtlety of brain power, a result of heridity which owing to caste prejudices and family pride have been maintained by a purity of blood, has enabled them, in spite of physical deterioration, to contend successfully against a stronger race. It seems as if the force, which in other races less unfavourably circumstanced as regards climate and food, has tended to physical development, has been called up in the case of the Bengali by his brain to display a surprising power in whatever pursuit it is employed. But there is not a shadow of a doubt that it has done so at the serious expense of his vital power, making him old before his years and taking him to the grave before his time. It is therefore the imperative duty of every educated and right-thinking member of our community to seriously consider how best we can avert a national calamity that is surely to follow the plan of working ourselves to the exhaustion point.

Diabetes is becoming a common complaint among our countrymen, who are employed in excessive mental work, and specially among those who are so employed to the exclusion of bodily exercise and perhaps without nourishment enough to supply the additional wear and tear of brain tissues. Apart from the fact, that several of our illustrious men were cut short in the zenith of their great career by this disease, I have statistics of facts which I collected during a practice of 12 years among a varied population, showing that the disease is very rare among the masses, but very common among natives employed in excessive mental work :—

I had on an average over 3000 convicts under my charge ; not a single case occurred among them during the 12 years.

There was a dispensary under my daily supervision where on an average 60 patients were daily treated and not a single case of the disease came to me for advice.

In private practice among a population not a single individual of which ever suffered from a disease of any consequence without consulting me at one stage or other and only two cases came under my observation, one of whom was a zenanah lady, advanced in years, and the other a gentleman who in an advanced period of life was worn out by intense grief.

Among the educated Bengali gentlemen I had among an average of 10 judicial officers employed in the district 8 afflicted with the disease during these 12 years. Among an average of 7 executive officers, two suffered from the disease. And among lawyers, school masters and higher grade Police officers a much larger number of whom were employed I had one from each class.

Thus of the 15 cases that came under my observation eight were distinctly traceable to exclusive and over-exertion of the brain. The native judicial officers of Government have to do the most continuous mental labour day after day and they suffer the most. The executive officers, though mentally employed, have a variety in their work and are not tied to a measured quantity of it. Whereas a lawyer's work intermits, and he has the independence of refusing to work when tired or exhausted. While writing this I received a letter from a friend of mine, an engineer, who identifies himself with his work and is going through severe mental strain in quickly finishing a large and important public building, asking what he is to do as he has got symptoms of diabetes. Not long ago a judicial officer appeared before me for examination for life-assurance. The gentleman in question was tall and well-made with a weight well proportioned to his height, and I could discover no organic disease of any kind except that his pulse was weak. Before his papers went back to the company they had thought it advisable to add to their medical examination form certain questions regarding the urine. These additional questions were sent to me and on analysis I found the gentleman's urine to contain a tolerably distinct quantity of sugar, although there was no other symptom of diabetes subjective or objective. The gentleman took a warning from this and gave his brain complete rest and he is working again without the disease manifesting itself. If it were not for this accidental discovery this gentleman would perhaps have unconsciously floated into disease, suffering, and death.

Dr. B. W. Richardson in his popular work entitled "Diseases of modern life," alluding to diabetes, says :—

"There is yet another cause of this same disease in which the symptoms are induced, during exhaustion from mental overwork by additional strain without a violent shock. A late well-known statesman who succumbed from diabetes explained to me with perfect clearness of detail that he had suffered long* before the outbreak of his fatal illness from excessive mental toil. *He had known for many years no holiday.* * He rose to fame by rising early to work, and afterwards by sitting up late at night also, he managed to hold his supposed treasure. At last, as the result of his own acquired reputation, that reputation itself was staked on a momentous national responsibility, while speaking in the great assembly of the nation he felt faint, and was soon afterwards obliged to retire. He recovered from the immediate effects of this effort, but from that moment was stricken with the malady of which, after a few months he died."

"The first phenomena of this disease, themselves few and simple, cannot in this day of overwork and over anxiety be too well known. They are phenomena of extreme exhaustion of the body as if a 'fillip' were constantly being demanded ; of restlessness ; of dyspepsia ; of occasional outbreaks of febrile heat ; of thirst ; of dryness of skin ; of a constant diuresis which interferes with sleep at night ; and of wasting of the tissues. I particularise the phenomena so far, because they are often in the early stages of their development, and when they admit of successful treatment, overlooked. After a time new organic changes of vital organs are set up and the condition of the sufferer passes beyond the skill and even the hope of the physician."

The above quotation from one of the greatest living physicians speaks volumes with regard to the cause of the frequency of diabetes among the educated Bengalis and its preventive measure.

The nervous system, besides being the organ of the mind rules over all organic and nutritive functions of the body. Grief, anxiety, mental strain or depression of spirits in any shape or form if long continued without rest and renovation must lower the general vitality of the nervous system and an impairment of the functions of nutrition must follow. Such impairment of the nutritive functions may manifest itself in various ways, depending on the degree of impairment, the original vitality and power of the organs employed in the act of nutritions or the inherited and acquired peculiarities of the individual. It may range from a slight dyspepsia to some of the most painful and incurable diseases. I know of many instances in which the head gives a warning ; headache or giddiness or sleeplessness has compelled the worker from pursuing further in his senseless course. The power of voluntary work may be kept up, even after the early signs of exhaustion have appeared, by a strong will or the use of nerve stimulants. But such a course only intensifies the evil. The involuntary processes of circulation, digestion and assimilation may go on losing power and strength without our being aware of it, and we may not know when we are on the fatal track until the utter failure of the nervous system to utilise the starchy and sacharine portions of our food to the animal economy is evidenced by the presence of the sugar in the urine. But alas ! the mischief, then, is irreparable ; and whether we make a complete retreat from our path or not the fate is sealed, it must end either in actual death or an entire abandonment of mental work-in other words intellectual death. It is sad to think that very few of our countrymen have passed the age of fifty, continuing the same intellectual career they had began life with. Many died before attaining that age and some are living beyond it, in retirement more or less broken down and unable to place on permanent record the results of their labours. Such is our position and such our vaunted mental power.

K. D. G.

* The Italicizing of the sentence is mine.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to publish the following circular order of H. H. the Maharaja of Kuch Behar :

Cooch Behar, the 2nd April 1884.

It is with the deepest regret and feelings of warm sympathy with Her Majesty and the Royal Family that I have heard the news of the very sudden death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

To mark this sad occurrence I order that all the State offices shall be closed during to-morrow, and a salute of 31 guns be fired at 12 noon.

NRIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP.
Maharajah.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CALCUTTA had a boisterous meeting on Thursday last for the election of a successor to Dr. Macleod as Health-Officer of the Town. They sat for nearly four hours and managed to convert the meeting into a bear garden. The Chairman seemed to have lost all control over the unruly Corporators. The conclusion only pointed the moral of Rasselas—a conclusion in which nothing was concluded. Mr. Thomas Jones proposed that the appointment should be postponed for six months and that in the meantime candidates should be invited from England. This motion was in the first instance rejected, but was ultimately adopted in a modified form. The names of four candidates were duly proposed and seconded, but instead of discussing these nominations the Commissioners resolved to postpone the meeting for three months, because one candidate, by far the best candidate, was suspected of wooing with a faint heart. The meeting has been adjourned to augment the troubles of the Commissioners, whom the canvassers are sure to give no rest for three months to come.

LAST SATURDAY'S GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the Dissent of the Maharaja of Durbhanga from the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is able, frank and bold, and well worthy of the premier zemindar of Bengal. We give the concluding para of the minute :

I am also of opinion, that it was impossible to give the proposed Bill proper consideration in Select Committee without evidence being taken on most of its points; and that this not having been done and proper statistical information not having been given to and tested by us, our deliberations were unsatisfactory, and that the results arrived at are based on very insufficient data.

The Maharaja is quite right.

IN DISCUSSING the Permanent Settlement the Maharaja says :

There are others who go beyond this, and hold that the zamindars as a class did not exist before the time of permanent settlement, and that before this period they were mere collectors of rent for the Government. In answer to these, I enclose for publication translations of two firmans granted by the Muhammadan Emperors to two of the oldest families in Behar ; one of these was granted to the family of Bhojepur or Doomraon, and the other to the family of Darbhanga; and these clearly show that at least some of the zemindari families of Behar were in existence not only before the time of the permanent settlement, but even before the establishment of the English Government in any part of India.

The firman published is given below :

Translation of the Firman.

Be it known to all the amils of the present and future and to the Jagirdars, karorious officers and Nazims of Sooba Bihar, that in accordance with the order of the Emperor who is Universally obeyed, the long-standing zemindari of Pargana Dharmpur in Sirkar Monghyr and Dehat Pargana of Sirkar Tirhut belonging to the said Sooba Bihar, has been confirmed to Raja Madho Singh with appertaining rights, *viz.*, inam rasooms, &c. It is necessary that the officers and karpardazes of the Nizamat should recognize the aforesaid Raja (whose zemindari having descended to him by succession is declared as such) to be permanent zemindar (subject to loyalty), keep him in possession of the zemindari rights, cause his all demands to be paid up, act according to his advice if the same be loyal and tending to benefit the raiyats. Further also act in accordance with this Firman, which is high in dignity, they should strictly act up to the orders contained in the above Firman and refrain from calling upon the production of the renewed sanad annually.

Dated the 29th Shawal of the 42nd year of accession.

Most ancient families in Bengal can show similar firmans.

WE CANNOT sufficiently thank Mr. O'Donnell for drawing attention to the Dacca Students' case. We give below the conversations which took place in the House of Commons on the subject :

Flogging Students in India.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to a recent sentence of public flogging inflicted upon certain students of a High School at Dacca on the charge of being concerned in a brawl or disturbance with the Police ; and whether these youths belonged to some of the most respectable families of Dacca and the neighbourhood.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—The Secretary of State's attention has been called to certain Indian newspapers from which it appears that three boys, seemingly students of the Dacca Collegiate School, were convict-

About a year after this one evening Mr. Tayler received a letter from Mr. Savi in which the latter said that he was in great trouble, that Naffur Babu had purchased his estate over his head and that he would feel much obliged if Mr. Tayler would come and see him once the following morning.

In compliance with this request Mr. Tayler went to the factory the next morning. On learning all the details there Mr. Tayler told Mr. Savi that after what had taken place there were no further hopes for him. At the same time he said that he would tell Naffur Babu how badly he had treated him (Mr. Taylor). Mr. Savi then asked if Mr. Tayler would see Naffur Babu at once. On Mr. Tayler's agreeing to this Mr. Savi called Naffur Babu into the room where Mr. Tayler was. What next took place I will relate in Mr. Tayler's own words :—

"Prefacing what I had to say by informing the Babu distinctly, that the matter of the purchase was no concern of mine and one with which I could not interfere, I reminded him of the interview in my house, of the promise he had then made, of the fact that he knew that I intended to convey to Mr. Savi his promise; and giving him also clearly to understand that it was not so much the fact of his breaking the promise as to his having made me his tool in putting Mr. Savi off his guard that raised my indignation, I said I could no longer put my trust in his word. Among other reasons for my future distrust I mentioned that the late Sub-Divisional Officer of Meherpore had informed me that the Babu had misled him also once and that the present Sub-Divisional Officer had also spoken about certain questionable acts of his."

In the course of his conversation with Naffur Babu Mr. Tayler never asked him to sell the concern to Mr Savi. Such a request was made by Mr. Savi. Mr. Savi made the request on his own responsibility without consulting Mr. Tayler. Mr. Tayler was indeed present at the time. But he had no knowledge that such a request was about to be made and as soon as it was made, he rose from his chair and went to the further end of the room with the sole purpose of showing the Babu that this was a matter with which he (Mr. Tayler) had nothing to do. In answer to Mr. Savi's request Naffur Babu did *not* refuse to sell the property. On the contrary he promised to speak to his brother about it and even agreed to meet Mr. Savi in Calcutta on the subject. . . . . .

From the above facts it will be seen that the following statements made in the article in the *Patriot* of the 24th March are *not correct* :—

1. It is *not correct* that the Magistrate of Nuddea asked Naffur Babu not to buy the Mahesgunge concern because "a planter friend of his would purchase it."

2. It is *not correct* that the Babu abandoned the idea of purchasing the property, and did not make any attempt to buy it, for some time because of a request made by the Magistrate to that effect, as *such a request was never made.*

On this point it may be stated further that a highly respectable gentleman told me that he had heard a rumour to the effect that after the first negotiations with the Bank had fallen through, Naffur Babu wanted to institute civil proceedings against the Bank for the recovery of certain costs incurred by him in the course of his negotiations. Now, if this was the case, there cannot be a more conclusive proof of the fact that Naffur Babu did not abandon the idea of purchasing the property at Mr. Tayler's request. For if he had done so how could he hold the Bank responsible for costs ?

3. It is *not correct* that Mr. Tayler became "angry" with Naffur Babu because he had purchased the concern. Mr. Tayler was not annoyed at this, but because Naffur Babu did not give Mr. Savi the information he had promised to give, and had used Mr. Tayler as an instrument to lull Mr. Savi to sleep

It is *not correct* that when in the presence of the Magistrate Mr. Savi requested Naffur Babu to sell the property to him, he (the Babu) refused to sell it.

5. *It cannot be correct* therefore that on Naffur Babu's "refusing to sell the property, he was treated very rudely by the Magistrate." Where the alleged cause did not exist the alleged effect could not possibly have followed. Naffur Babu *had not refused* to sell the property. Therefore he could not be treated rudely for refusing to sell it.

6. It *is not correct* that the Magistrate threatened Naffur Babu by saying that three cases were pending against him. As a matter of fact *no cases* were pending at the time against the Babu and therefore the Magistrate could not have used such a threat.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who is now in England, has done a great service to the people of India by acquainting the British public with the actual financial position of Indian railways. Mr. Maclean recently read a paper before the Society of Arts, in which he made a vigorous attack on the Railway policy of the Indian Government. He pulled the tabulated returns to pieces and conclusively showed that the railway system of India as a whole is a good deal less flourishing than the official reports represent it to be; and that if a few paying lines were left out of the calculation the results would be unquestionably bad. Mr. Maclean pointed out there are only four of the great guaranteed lines, which have brought surplus profits to the state. These are the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. It is a great mistake to assure that all the Indian railways are paying concerns. Mr. Maclean said :—"These are many of the lines which do not pay, and which probably never will. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole. Worse still, the paying lines are made to support the burden of the rest, and are worked with a view to an excess of profits beyond what they ought to earn, and which can be obtained only by correspondingly high charges, which those who use the lines ought not to be compelled to pay. It is only as a Government monopoly that so faulty a system can be kept up. If private competitions were permitted the anjustifiable profits of the good lines would be brought down to the point at which they ought to stand. In the absence of competition of any kind, private or public, the mischief proceeds unchecked, and the inland trade of India is hampered in order to produce an erroneous impression as to the financial results of the Indian Railway system as a whole." In these days when a strong agitation has been set on foot both in England and India in order to promote Railway construction with borrowed money or with guaranteed capital, the non-paying character of the majority of Indian Railways cannot be too strongly insisted on.

But although Mr. Maclean himself showed that many of the Indian lines do not pay and probably will never pay, yet with curious inconsistency he strongly advocated railway extension in India with public money. He held up to the Government of India the example of the United States in the matter of railway construction. He compared the rate of progress in America with the Indian rate. The United States build some five thousand miles of railway in the course of a single year, while the Indian rate of progress is only three or three hundred miles a year. Sir James Caird, who opened the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Maclean's paper, agreed with him in deploring the slow growth of railways in India. But, strange to say, neither of these gentlemen condescended to look into the financial position of the American lines. If the financial results of the Indian railway system are bad, those of the majority of the American lines are far worse. It is amusing to observe how naively the advocates of railway extension in India compare the rate of progress in railway construction in these two countries and then conveniently overlook the financial aspect of the question. It is all very well to say that India needs more railways to enable her to compete with the United States as a corn-exporting country ; but where is the money to come from for their construction ? Sir James Caird recognised the non-paying character of Indian railway investments when he said that the value of railways in India is not to be measured by their return in the capital they have cost. We have always told the advocates of Indian railway extension that if the venture were to be made with private capital, we could have no objection to offer. Private capital in sufficient amounts for railway enterprise will be forthcoming when experience has placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the investment will yield adequate results. Sir Alfred Lyall in opening the first section of the Bengal and North-West Railway the other day made some very sensible and thoughtful remarks upon the general question of Indian railway extension. His Honor said :—"We hear much said by irresponsible writers of the enormous progress of American Railways as compared with the progress in India, but all people who examine the question, and get to understand it properly, must see that the example of America is quite as much a warning as an encouragement that it is a light-house that does not so much show us the roads we should follow, as the rocks that we must avoid. American railways are raised by speculation. But whatever private capitalists may do, the state cannot afford to speculate because the risk is the risk of the whole country, not of people who contribute voluntarily to a venture, but of the tax-payers who contribute involuntarily, who are not consulted but who nevertheless have to find the interest, whether the returns to the investment are good or bad. It is on these grounds that I am myself inclined to give a cordial welcome to private enterprise to aid us in the vast business of providing India with railways." We commend these observations to the thoughtless enthusiasts who would have us emulate the activity of America in the matter of railway extension and particularly to the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Maclean's paper under notice contains abundant proof of the non-paying character of the majority of the Indian Railways. He strongly insists on this fact, and yet he advocates an extension of the Indian Railway system. Mr. Maclean expresses his belief that if the Government did not keep the matter in its own hands, private enterprise would do all that needs to be done if it had fair play granted it. The *Times* makes the following pertinent observations upon this point.—"The fact is that Indian railways have been a monopoly of the Indian Government very much because it is only a Government which would undertake such a work. Where private capital has been called into help, it has been found under Government guarantee which has secured it against the possibility of loss. Indian railways serve for a variety of uses. They aid the movement of troops, and thus allow a numerically small army to do the work of a larger one. They aid the movement of grain, and thus enable the surplus stores of one part of the country to relieve the wants of another part, where the year's crop has been defective. These are important results well worthy the attention of Government, but not such as to tempt private enterprise. What the private capitalist will look to is the chance that his outlay will prove remunerative to himself. A military line or a line intended as an insurance against an occasional famine he will leave to other hands. Patriot and philanthropist as he may be, his thoughts as an investor will take a lower flight and will be guided with a view to profits. If these are to be obtained by sinking money in Indian railways, the money will be forthcoming. If they are not to be obtained, there is good reason for the state to decline to meddle with the unprofitable venture." The advocates of railway extension in India should bear in mind that Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy turned out a failure, simply bacause Indian railways are not such paying concerns as the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce would have the public believe.

THE BIHARI DIALECTS.

About a year ago we had occasion to notice Mr. Grierson's commendable researches into the literature and the philological peculiarities of the vernaculars of Bihar. He has since published the first three parts of a work entitled "Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Sub-dialects of the Bihari language." The first part is introductory. The second gives an outline of the Bhojpuri Dialect as spoken in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, North Muzaffarpur, and the Eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces. The third is devoted to a similar outline of the dialect of South Patna and Gaya. The subsequent parts, now in the press, will treat of (3) South-Maithili of Central and North Muzaffarpur

Mr J A P Sneyd, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Perghas, to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that Dist, during absence of Mr W D Pratt.

Col W Gordon, Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, leave for six months, from 1st prox.

Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, Howrah, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, during absence of Col W Gordon.

Registration—3rd April—Pundit Debi Prosad, Special Sub-Regtr of Chupra, leave for one month, from 20th inst.

Opium—3rd April—The orders of 9th Feby, 1884, granting three months privilege leave to Mr J D Savi, Sub Depy Opium agent, Tehta Behar Agency, and apptg Mr H F Drummond to act for him, are cancelled.

Ecclesiastical—29th March—The Rev F Horton to be Chapln of Dinapore from date he joins his apptmt.

Medical—3rd April—Baboo Oteol Chunder Chuckerbutty to be a member of, and Asst Secy to, the Committee for the Management of the Sundipore Dispensary in the Serampore Sub-Divn of the Hooghly Dist, vice Rammoy Roy, decd.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bhola, in Backergunge:—

Baboo Hemago Chunder Bose, First Munsif.
Baboo Radha Churun Roy, Second Munsif.
Baboo Raj Chunder Roy, Police Inspr.
Moulvi Abdus Salem, Rural Sub-Regtr.
Baboo Ananda Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Divnl Head Clerk.
Munshi Allmuddeen, Mukhtear.
Baboo Ishan Chunder Banerjee, Pleader.
Baboo Mohini Mohun Bagchi, Overseer.

Forest—8th April—Mr W M Green, Offg Depy Consr of Forests, Chittagong Divn, three days' privilege leave, in extension of the one month granted 15th Jany 1884.

Advertisements.

WANTED a Head Clerk on Rupees 100 a month for the Office of the Registrar of Calcutta. The Selected candidate will be required to sign an agreement to remain 3 years in the appointment. Applications for the post will be received by the undersigned up to 31st May 1884. No one who is not well acquainted with office work need apply.

F. F. HANDLEY,
9th April 1884. Inspector General of Registration Lower Provinces, Bengal.

CALCUTTA WATER WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that from this date till further notice the hours of high pressure will be as follows:

In the South Division.—From 6 to 8-30 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P M.

In the North Division.—For the usual hours with a somewhat improved pressure from 8-30 to 10 A. M.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
9th April 1884. Secretary to the Corporation.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 25th instant for the supply of six lacs cubic feet of well burnt and well pugged Jhama Khoa.

Each Tender must be for at least 50000 cubic feet of Jhama Khoa and be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 500.

The Jhama Khoa to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring of two and half inches in diameter and to be stacked at the Municipal Depots Calcutta viz., at Nimtollah and Baug Bazar Depots and along Circular Road Foot paths as may be directed by the undersigned.

The successful tenderer shall be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of contract on tenders accepted for every 50000 cubic feet of the material and also to sign a deed of contract, duly stamped and registered at his own expence within 4 weeks of the acceptance of tender and in case of failure the earnest money deposited will be forfeited.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

UDOY NARAIN SING,
Superintendent of Stores.

NEW BOOKS.—Mayne on Hindu law and Usage Rs. 18, postage annas 8, Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, last edition Rs. 14, postage annas 8.
Baillie's Mahomedan Law 2 vo's. Rs. 30.
Second-hand books in decent condition.
Farrel'—Unrepealed Acts of the Legislative Council, 1834 to 1871, 3 vols. half bind Rs. 5, Tagore Law Lectures, 1870-71, Rs. 14, 1878, Rs. 7, 1879 Rs. 7, 1880 Rs. 13.
Calcutta Review, 8 annas each, list on application.
Asiatic Society.—Asiatic Researches vo's. 3, 13, 14, in the best of preservation Rs. 10 each—Aphorisms of Vaidanta 13 parts Rs. 10., Sahitya darpana with an English translation by Dr. Valentine Rs. 6. Mohabharat vols. 1, 2, 3 Rs. 60.
Notes of Cases in Madras Courts, 2 vols. 1816 Rs. 5.
KEDAR NATH BANERJI,
Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.

HINTS TO THE STUDY OF BENGALI FOR THE USE OF EUROPEANS &c.
Price 8 annas.
BY RAJKRISTO MOOKERJEE.
To be had at Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., W. Newman and Co., Calcutta.

ব্যবহার বিজ্ঞান OR VERNACULAR JURISPRUDENCE.

(Containing briefly elements of law in general and also principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Laws of inheritance and of will) by Nibaran Chandra Bannerji, B. L., Munsif of Chintaman Dinagepore District.
Price Re, (one) including postage.
To be had of the author and from Babu Debendra Nath Mookerji, No. 3, Sealdah, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by L. P. D. Broughton and Robert Belchambers Esqr. the Commissioners of partition appointed under a Decree dated the 6th of January 1881 and made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Goods of Prince Golam Mahomed deceased and in suit No. 746 of 1876 (wherein Shahzadah Ahmed Halimoozoomaud the son of the deceased above named is plaintiff, and Shahzada Curreemunnessa Begum the daughter of the deceased above named Imtazoonnessa Begum the widow of the deceased above named Mahatallah Bebee who claims to be a widow of the said deceased Shahzadh Mahamed Farrock Shah, son of the plaintiff and grandson of the said deceased Shahzadh Mahamed Nusseeroodeen Hyder the son of Shahzada Omdah Begum deceased and grandson of the said deceased above named and Fuckroonnessah Begum, Fucker Jehaun Begum, Rookea Begum, Secunder Begum Hossein Jeham Begum and Fuzloom nessa Begum, the grand daughters of the said deceased above named are defendants) and under an order of the said Court made in the said suit and dated the 10th of January 1884, at the Adminstrator General's Office on the top floor of the Court House, at the hour of 12 O'Clock, noon on Wednesday the 23rd day of April 1884, the following valuable property in the buisness part of the City belonging to the estate of the said Prince Golam Mahomed and which is well worthy the attention of capitalists

All that three storied house godowns and premises numbered 1 and 2 (formerly numbered 4 and 5) Church Lane, now occupied partly by Messr. Sanderson & Co and partly by Mr. Bruce Eleis and Shaik Secunder at rents at present aggregating Rupees 1,100 per mensem, together with the land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation two Biggahs One Cattah and 12½ Chittacks and built and bounded as follows, on the North by Hare Street, on the South by the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Moran & Co. on the East by Church Lane and on the West by Metcalf Hall or the Public Library.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5 Hasting's Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(Sd.) GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

WANTED immediately a temporary Overseer for Road Cess works on a salary of Rs 50 and horse allowance Rs 10 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Sub-Overseer's examination and gained practical knoweledge of preparing Road projects—

Applications to be sent at once to the undersigned—
WOOMA CHURN BOSE
Sub-Divisional Officer and Chair-man
Branch Comm. Banka Bhagulpore.
31. 3. 84.

WANTED a competent Leveller for six months for the Berhampore Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. Those who can take levels and sections for Drainage works and have at least passed the P. W. D. overseership Examination will have preference. Applications (with copies of testimonials) will be received by the Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality, Dist Moorshedabad, up to the 30th instant.

MOHENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE,
Vice-Chairman.
Berhampore Municipal Office, 2nd April 1884.

POSTAL NOTICE

The following Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published for general information:—

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. P. M. General Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the power conferred by section 63 of Act XIV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the first half of an inland reply postcard shall be posted with the second or reply portion attached to it and that if this rule is infringed the first portion of the Postcard in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

KRISHI SANGRAHA.

A big volume of 330 pages on our Agri-Horti and Floriculture is now out from the press. Such a book is only new of its kinds, and will prove invaluable to all of us. Price Rs 2-8 with postage. Apply to the undersigned or to the Canning Library Potuldangah and Poddo Chunder Nath Chinabazar Calcutta. Krishi Tatwa for the last two years, (pictorial) at Rs 2 a copy, and for the current year Rs 3-6. The latter is issued monthly. For a catalogue of plants send 2-annas. Seeds suitable for the rains, (native vegetables). Rs 1-8 a packet. Good and Large Begoon Seed at 12 annas per tola.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pikeparah Nursery Calcutta.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

To be had at moderate rate. For particulars apply to

MOHENDRA NATH BISWAS,
10, *Kristo Ram Bose's Lane, Shambazar.*

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

GRAND SUMMER PREPARATION.

Tailors, Milliners, Shirtmakers, all sorts of Ready made dres, and General order Supplier, 373-4 Upper Chitpore Roads Jorasanko, Calcutta.

Our summer collections consist of the finest Stuffs of Alpaca, Parometta, Holland, Satin Jin, Cotton drill, Adheesoonsook, Suiss, Cambre-prints, and Chintz, Horrock's Long Cloth, Crowned Sanghai, Jepan and other silks, and Satins of the first water, too numerous to detail.

An inspection and patronage solicited.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st of April 1884, the Post Office will undertake the transmission of India Postal Notes to any Post Office selected by the holder, and their delivery and payment by postmen at the addresses of the payees named, under the following conditions;—

1. The holder of a Postal Note, *i.e.*, either the original purchaser or any subsequent possessor, who wishes to transmit it by post to the payee, should present it at the window of the Post Office for this purpose, having first recorded *in the space provided* on the back of the note.—

(1.) the name of the payee,
(2.) the full address of the payee,
(3.) the Post Office at which he desires payment to be made. He must also affix a half-anna postage stamp on the reverse of the Postal Note.

2. The Post Office will grant a receipt to the holder for a Postal Note so tendered, and will forward and deliver the note to the payee named on it.

3. The postman who delivers the note will, at the time of delivery, pay the value of the note in cash to the payee, who must sign and return the note to the postman. In the absence of the payee named on the note, the latter may be delivered, and the money paid, to any person connected with the payee's household or business establishment who is accustomed to sign receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address.

4. A post-card may be attached to a Postal Note tendered for transmission, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the note.

5. The holder of a Postal Note tendered for transmission can obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery from the office of destination. For this purpose he must attach to the note a post-card bearing on the face his own name and full address, and on the back the following particulars, *viz.*:—

(*a*) The number of the note.
(*b*) The Post Office from which it was purchased.
(*c*) The value of the note.
(*d*) The person to whom it is made payable.

After the note has been paid, the Post Office will impress the date stamp on the acknowledgement in proof that the note has been duly paid, and return the acknowledgment to the address written on it.

6. The above arrangement in no way prevents the holder of a Postal Note from remitting it to the payee himself through the post or otherwise, but in the case the payee will have to present it himself at the Post Office for payment, instead of receiving payment through the postman.

H. E. M. JAMES.
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.
CALCUTTA,
20th March 1884.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.
Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.
Price Rs. 5 per phial.
Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.
U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.	15			19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32.	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

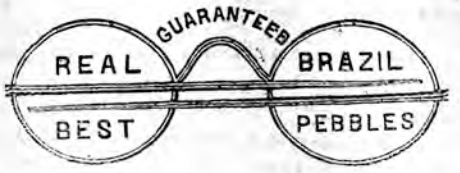
A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10	0	0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

WANTED.

A Clerk who can draft letters in English, can trace Drawings neatly and prepare estimates. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to—

Divisional Supdt. of Works
Patna Division, Bankipore.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT DEWAN FOR THE DINAGEPORE RAJ.

Candidates must possess a good knowledge of the English language, Law and Zemindary affairs and bear good character.

Salary of the post is Rs. 150 rising to 200 with free quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 16th of Baisak, 1291.

The Rajbari Dinagepore, 2nd April 1884. } GIRIJANATH ROY.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of the 15th April 1884 for the supply of Metals and executing the repairs of Roads in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the Season 1884-85.

Stone Metal.—Tenders to specify separate rates for Indigenous and Imported stones (approved Bombay Mauritius and Melborne only) broken to size as per specification, and delivered free of all charges at sites wanted by the Commissioners. Separate rates to be given for carting Metal to the road side and for road repairs including materials and consolidation. Each tender to be accompanied with samples.

Jhamah Metal.—Rates to include supply of Metal carting and consolidation complete. Separate rates to be given for the supply of broken Jhamah Metal only for petty repairs delivered free of carts at such places as the Commissioners may require. Separate Tender will be required for the work in each work.

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the Office of the Commissioners at Alipore between the hour of 1 and 5 P. M., when the tenders can examine the contract deed.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to purchase any fixed quantity of Material.

Tenders must be enclosed in a Sealed Envelope and the words, "Tender for road repairs Ward No. " written thereon. Each tenderer must deposit with the Cashier of the Municipal Office, the sum of Rupees 100 as earnest money on account of each tender and the number and date of the Cashier's receipt must be quoted in the tender.

The earnest money will be perfected if any tender be withdrawn after acceptance, any tenderer adding to or altering any portion of the printed form of Tender will not have his tender considered.

All tenders must be submitted in printed forms which will be obtained on application to the Superintendent Municipal Office on payment of one Rupee each.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sd. R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners, Alipore, dated 1st April 1884. }

THE MARVELOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE SPARKLING NEUROGEN.

A non-alcoholic stimulating beverage and a very good nervine and stomachic drink.

It gives immediate relief to billious headache, indigestion, **nervous exhaustion from fatigue and over work, &c., &c.**

MANUFACTURED AT

THE DRUGGISTS' HALL.

35-36, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Price Rs. 1-12 per dozen, and Rs. 1-8 for bottles.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 3 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the *Neilgunge* Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, *24th January 1884.*

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TOSHAKHANA SALE.

BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT,

Messrs. Hamilton & Co.,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS

On the 21st April next and following days,

Valuable Toshakhana Property comprising,

JEWELS,

PEARL NECKLACES, DIAMOND SERPAICHES, KULGEES BANGLES, BRACELETS, RINGS, KASHMIR SHAWLS, KINCOBS, SAREES, SHAWL TURBANS, CHOGAHS, MULLIDAHS, CHINA SILKS, DOPULTAHS, ROMALS, LOONGHEES, JAMAWARS, CARPETS, GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES, SPORTING FIRE-ARMS IN CASES,

WITH WHICH WILL BE INCLUDED

Several Valuable Estate Properties

Composed of Jewels, Kashmir Shawls &ca. &ca. &ca.

Catalogues will shortly be ready, and will be forwarded free by post to up-country applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.,

Jewellers In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy.

8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c., The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

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ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

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Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

ALEXANDER CUMMING,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Velvets, Plain and Brocaded (striped and figured) in a variety of choice colors.
Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.
Satins in all colors and shades.
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Brocaded Satins in all the favorite patterns.
Plush Plain and Brocaded in different colors.
Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.
Gentlemen's under Vests in Silk, Merino and Indian Gauze.
Silk Stockings Plain and striped with Embroidered clocks.
Silk Handkerchiefs a large assortment, Plain and Handsomely Brocaded.

ALSO A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
BRUSSELLS CARPET AND TAPESTRY
In the newest and most Tasteful Designs
CARPETS MADE TO ORDER OF ANY SIZE
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

NORTHBROOK HOUSE.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs. As. P.	By 15 payments Rs. As. P.	By 20 payments Rs. As. P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs. As P.	Age 50 Rs. As P.	Age 55 Rs. As. P.	Aige next Birth-day
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

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,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	8

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In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BABANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.